The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,223—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1890.

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CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th Sept
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROHILLA	3511	800	F. Speck	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 9th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st September, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their wellknown Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to

DRUMMOND AND Co., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,

9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration,

EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. Norton, 249, High Holborn, London, Eng.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a. m., on 14th SEPTEMBER, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 9th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th September, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED

SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per pottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	,,	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	,,	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	,,	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	,,	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	,,	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	,,	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE
for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.
Offices :—9, Hummum Street.

OOTACAMUND.

FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing :—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.

Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

Acreage about 24·49.

Well Timbered Park-like grounds.

There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.

As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.

Apply to

Capt. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,
Secretary and Member of Committee,
Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
Ootacamund.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—

1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

Awards.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD., {MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW PRICE LIST—A useful Handbook, describing the latest additions in } **PHOTOGRAPHY** { this fascinating art, and giving simple and plain instructions for beginners.

CAMERAS, DRY-PLATES, LANTERNS, MOUNTS, LENSES, LAMPS, KNIVES } **MADE EASY** { SETS, CHEMICALS, FRAMES, PAPERS, SHUTTERS, PLATE RACKS AND SUNDRIES.

(*Lofty and airy Dark Room on the premises.*)

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand). BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi. Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT.

GREASE PROOF LININGS,

FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

WELL VENTILATED.

BEST QUALITY.

LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO.} OUT FITTERS. {BOMBAY.

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	Rs.	8 8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...		
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes		
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown		
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout		
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	7 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt ...	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing) ...	12	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE & CO.,

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

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JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
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KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED,

DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

Our Stock of
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Is the
MOST COMPLETE IN INDIA.

BEING constantly in touch with all the Principal Manufacturers, we are in receipt of NEW INVENTIONS and IMPROVED APPARATUS, simultaneously with their Introduction at Home—a matter of great Importance and Value to Surgeons practising in India.

A carefully Revised and profusely Illustrated Catalogue of

INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

Forwarded Post Free on Application, containing full Descriptions and Prices of the above, comprising, amongst others :—

Instruments for
CAPITAL AND MINOR OPERATIONS,
Amputations, Necrosis, &c.

CUPPING APPARATUS.
POCKET DRESSING INSTRUMENTS.
EYE, EAR, AND NOSE INSTRUMENTS.
MOUTH AND THROAT INSTRUMENTS.
TOOTH INSTRUMENTS.
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BANDAGES—ELASTIC AND RUBBER GOODS.
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ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.
VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows...	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL GORDON
AT THE
WESLEYAN SCHOOL ROOM,
COLABA CAUSEWAY
(next the Tram Stables).
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 8TH SEPT.,
AT 8-30 P. M.,
A GRAND
MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITION
OF THE
LIFE AND WORK OF GENERAL GORDON,
Showing the
Principal and most interesting Scenes and Events in his Life, with a short and graphic description of each.
Powerful Lime-Lights will be used !
There will also be a few appropriate songs interspersed during the display.
ADMISSION : 8 As. A few Reserve Seats at Re. 1 each.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380	T. R. S. Abrey	20th sept.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box, As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns ; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression ; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bottle, Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG
MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT OF
VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES
JUST TO HAND.

RECENT IMPROVEMENT in EXCHANGE enables me to quote REDUCED PRICES from this date for quantities of 500 and upwards to which I respectfully ask attention.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
Special	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 4 8
No. 1,	„ 35 0	„ 3 12
„ 2,	„ 25 0	„ 2 12

The perfection of a smoke whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

8TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

PRANJIWANDAS NATHOO and TRIBHOWAN NATHOO, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Ganeswady, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHESCURAN DHARAMSEY of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mody Bay, within the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the FINAL DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following leasehold property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Pranjiwandas Nathoo and Tribhowandas Nathoo and of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the northern side of the Goa street on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180 and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2759 and Street No. 40 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the PortTrustees, on or towards the south by the said GoaStreet, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the land leased to Hassam Meya Ahmed, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey and his tenants and are now partly in the occupation of the said Shescuran Dharamsey and partly in the occupation of Tribhowan Nathoo as Receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 23 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

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With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF Patent Medicine &c., in Re Thakersey Bhanjee and another, insolvents, advertised to take place TO-MORROW has been POSTPONED.

SALE OF PEARLS (ROUGH KHUDDA) AND RINGS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in re Amerchand Tullockchand and others traded under the name of Tullockchand Bhaichand insolvents.—Small pearls, and in re Tarachand Somchand, insolvent.—Pearls (rough khudda), rings, very small rubies, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT (MEMON-WADA) MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBAKER COMMANDANT STREET.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Action, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Hajee Mitha Cassim, Insolvents, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahid, Esq., the following property :—
All that the right, title and interest in all that piece or parcel of land or fazendari ground belonging to Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, situate lying and being in and fronting on West side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambaker Commandant Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (153) and three-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the aforesaid Mahomed Hossein Kambaker Commandant Street, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house of Hajee Abdulla Allarakhia, and on the south by the house of Hajee Abdulla Noor-Mahomed, and also that the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing and being upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground or on some part thereof and which said message, tenement or dwelling-house, is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and which said hereditaments and premises is in the occupation of the tenants of the official assignee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE of four Salt-fields or Agars in the Oorun Taluka containing 352 Salt Pans or Koondies, and three Salt-fields or Agars in the Kurja Talooka, containing 511½ Salt Pans or koondies.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., as Official Assignee, and Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdool Wahid, as the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the firm of Haji Mitha Cassum, Insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort ; the undermentioned seven Salt-fields or Agars, viz. :—
No. 1.—Salt-field or Agar, called Lotun, in the Oorun Taluka, containing 115 Salt Pans or Koondies.
No. 2.—Salt-field or Agar called Khodabux alias Katekar in the Oorun Taluka, containing 117 Salt Pans or Koondies.
No. 3.—Salt-field or Agar, called Katekar, Nos. 39 and 40, in the Oorun Taluka, No 39 containing, 111 and No 40 containing 1½ Salt Pans or Koondies.
No. 4—Salt-field or Agar called Dubota, in the Oorun Taluka, containing 4½ Salt pans or Koondies,
No. 5.—Salt-field or Agar called Sifri, in the Kurja Taluka, containing 22 Salt-pans or Koondies.
No. 6.—Salt-field or Agar, called Soomogra, in the Kurja Taluka, containing 114 Salt-pans or Koondies.
No. 7.—Salt-field or Agar, called Sonkhar alias Gatscha, in the Kurja Taluka, containing 375½ Salt-pans or Koondies.
The conditions of sale and other particulars may be learnt at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Vendors' Solicitors or from the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (A CHAWL) ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.
Under instruction from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dossa Kirnal, an insolvent Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1890, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north formerly by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, but now occupied by the house of Hajeerab[illegible], on or towards the south by Corla Street, on or towards the east, by Argyll Road, and on or towards the west by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 31-6, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, together with the chawl, message or tenement and building consisting of 7 apartments, which have been built on the said piece of land, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. ——, Street No. ——, and are now in the occupation of the tenants and the vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little Smith, Frere, and Nicholson at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 8th September 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of the very valuable library belonging to the late SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR ESQ., B. A., C. S., Barrister-at-Law will be resumed no TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, from Lot No. 1402.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
6 „ khakee drills.
12 cases Scarlet dye.
4 „ „
2 „ Napaline.
1 „ 500 tins antique cigarettes.
On account of the concerned—
66 coils best fibre rope. 1½ to 4 inches.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to England.
1 photographic camera bellows body, for 10" by 8" plates, Gruble's C lens for views and groups, Dallymere's 3 B Lens for portraiture with diaphragms.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Allana Munjee and Co.—
A M O 1893-8—6 cases printed scarfs.
By order of Juggonath Motee, and on account and at the risk, of Sha Goolabchund Mugonlal—
3 bales grey double yarn No. 40.
By order of Javerchund Goomanchund, and on account and at the risk of Patel Gabad Motee and Panachund Dulchha—
7 ruby rings, 1 ruby and pearl ring, 11 loose rubies, 3 large rubies, and 179 small diamonds.
On account and at the risk of Essoofally Sullaymanjee Jafferjee—
C 1382 H 37-46 } 20 cases each containing 2 cwts. coloured
C 1382 H 47-56 } broken glass in lumps.
On account and at the risk of Bohra Curimbhoy Jeevajee—
A.M. and Co., Bombay 216—80-81—5 casks tower belts, ex. Clan Macdonald.
By order of Mr. Perozshaw Pestonjee and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Hajee Allarukhia—
125 boxes De Roubaix's sterine candles 12 oz.
100 " Price's Belmons Sperm candles 16 oz.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong office-shigram,
1 light dog-cart.
And any another carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On THURSDAY the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.
A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction a Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome French polished substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamp Persian and Brussel carpets, the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RUNGAREE MOHOLLA OR SYED ABDOOL RAHMAN STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Hajee Sidick Allana, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July 1889, the following landed property, viz :—
All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Rungaree Moholla or Syed Abdool Rahman Street, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, and now under ward B No. 32, and street Nos. 121 to 123, Abdool Rahman Street, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1449, new No. 7201. old Survey No. 1057, and new Survey No, 1981, admeasuring 116 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by halalcore passage, on the west by the aforesaid Rungaree Moholla, on the north by the house of Memon Gajee Ahmed, and on the south by the house of Hajrabai, widow, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Mr. Ardaseer F. Unwalla, Solicitor for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS :—
(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAG STAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.
On SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1890, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above named properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.
Lot 1.—About 10,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.
Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark, baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cadjans, coals, coke (loose), dry fish, earth, earthenpots, firewood, fishing nets, fresh-fish, fishing stakes, fruits, (loose) hay hides (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.
(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)
Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.
Lot 3.—Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.
The ground is free of rent.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 3 ; Postage, 4 Annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist &c.
26 bales grey dhooties, 38 by 6-10 yds.
1 case white dhooties, 48 by 10 yds.
2 „ „ nansooks and jaconets.
3 „ cashmere cloth.
10 „ colored prints.
5 bale grey shirtings.
1 case stout brown half hose,
10 „ combination biscuits.
20 „ green peas, mixed vegetable, hericot verts, asparagus pate de foi grass truffle, &c.
5 cases clocks.
8 „ time-pieces.
On account of the concerned—
K A H 1814—1 case brass wire S W damaged. Ex s. s. "Ehrinfels."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT POONA, ON THE BUND ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the concerned the following very valuable landed properties in one or two lots as may suit the intending purchasers.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality under No. 68, in the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 12,100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the south by the property of Hurry Rowjee, on or towards the east by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known by the name of Jockey House, and on or towards the west by the property of Hurri Rowjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Major C. J. Cautley, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. Ludha Ebhram and Co.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality, under No. 70, within the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 10,065 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the north by the G. I. P. Railway lines, on or towards the south by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known as "Jockey House," on or towards the east by the Bund Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Jacob E. D. Sassoon, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Surgeon General Webb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Queen's Road, Chowpatty, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood (specially made to order) household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, solid silverware, a rosewood cottage piano in splendid order, magnificent large size English-made pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, very rich valvet and Persian carpets, electric table and hanging lamps, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, 11, 2, 6 years old, a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, one strong mail phaeton, two handsome strong-built shigram, sets of English-made single and double harness, &c., the property of ELMAIL DADA SALA MOHMED, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

WANTED, a STEWARD, Native of India. Apply at Honorary Secretary's Office, between 10 a.m., and 11 a.m. daily (Sundays excepted). None but thoroughly trained men with first-class certificates need apply.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
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FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
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AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 5th instant till the end of October next, any DOGS FOUND straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th September, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WATER PIPES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, offers for the PURCHASE of about 1,800 Cast Iron WATER PIPES, 12" in dia. in 9 ft. lengths. together with necessary bends, the whole weighing about 800 tons.

Offers are invited for the whole or any less quantity, delivered at the Parel Stores Depot, where they are now lying, or at any station on this Railway.

The Pipes may be seen on application to the undersigned.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd August, 1890.

NOTICE.
B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

THE Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the above named Railway is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of (3,000) three-thousand tons of fresh screened Cardiff Coal (Powells Duffryn) and (300) three-hundred tons of fresh screened Davison's West Hartley Coal to be taken into country craft from along side vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered in to wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 1,200 (in currency notes or Government paper) will be received up to 12 o'clock (gunfire) 25th September, 1890, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal." The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves the right of rejecting any or all the Tender. Forms of Tender can be had on application to

THE ACTING STOREKEEPER,
B. G. J. P. Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Re. 1 each) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday, 27th September, 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 2,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall neglect to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division.

Bombay, Dockyard, 30th August 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 447 OF 1889.

FAZIL BIN ABDOOLA, of Bombay, Arab Merchant, residing at Market, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

YUSUB BIN EBRAHIM, RASHED BIN EBRAHIM, Mahomedan Arab Merchants, residing at Beherin, in Arabia, and SALAM BIN EBRAHIM, KHALIFF BIN EBRAHIM, ALLY BIN EBRAHIM, MAHOMED BIN EBRAHIM, KHALED BIN EBRAHIM, ABDULA BIN EBRAHIM, of Beherin, Arabia, residing at Beherin aforesaid minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian, adlitem YUSUF BIN EBRAHIM, SAGHE, and SHAIKA, widows of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, and SIBIECHI, SHIRIFEE, AISHI, and VAHIZI, daughters of the said EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF heirs and legal representatives of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, deceased, of Beherin, Mahomedan Inhabitant, MUNEA, FATMA, ZAHNI, and AMNA, a minor under the age of 18 years, by her guardian adlitem YUSUF BIN EBRAHIM, daughters of the said EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, heirs and legal representatives of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, deceased... Defendants

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above suit, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1890. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Ebrahim bin Yusuf, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Beherin, in Arabia, on or about the 2nd day of January, 1889, are hereby required to fill such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within three calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

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A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum long felt by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points, felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are fond of the noble language.

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Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculean work itself.

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Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,
Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.
THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein, 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith, 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,
GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD
Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky, Rs. 23-8 per doz.
Apply to
LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons spen up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory : Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887,

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette. 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76 ; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq : Calcutta ; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle, Thousands of Testimonials.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

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H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
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Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

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Penang.
Saigon.
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Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 5
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

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SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,800	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 810
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	925
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	655
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	400
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,185
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	332½
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	610
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	615

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	220 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	46
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,378
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	840
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	800
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,0	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,550
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	...	..	..	..	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 450	500 450	all 500	50 30	500xd 450
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	100
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		0	675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	420

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Wesleyan School, Life and Work of General Gordon, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Badsworth (s), from Rangoon. Yesterday:—Wardha (s), from Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th:—Kt. Commander (s), for Karachi; Etolia (s), Antwerp; Teheran (s), Hongkong; and Chindwara (s), Calcutta, &c.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The railway traffic for the week ending the 30th August, 1890, show, a decrease of Rs. 8,331, in receipts.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Akbar and the s. s. Badsworth entered; and the s. s. Teheran and the s. s. Etolia left the dock yesterday.

A MISSING WIFE.—Sumboo Baboo, residing at Bellasis Road, reports that his wife, aged 16 years, has been missing since the 2nd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow, the 9th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August, 1890, was 2,562; daily average, 82; total of new admissions, 1,238; and number of children vaccinated, 78.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. Bolton, second officer of the s. s. Pemba, reports that he dropped a currency note for Rs. 100, while travelling in a hack victoria between the Fort and Stone Bunder, on Friday last.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Nadurshakhan Dyumkhan, a Sirdar of Rampore, arrived here from Mecca, accompanied by 100 followers, on Friday afternoon, and took up his residence at the Moosafferkhana, at Packmoda Street.

MANAGER, B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.—We hear that Major Gardiner, General Manager of the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, is going on one year's furlough, and in his absence Mr. J. W. White, of the Morvi Railway, will act as Manager of the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MAULED BY A TIGER.—Harry Dewjee, aged about 50 years, a keeper of animals at the Victoria Gardens, was attacked by a tiger, while he was cleaning the animal's cage, on Friday. His arm was severely torn, and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured limb was amputated.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. W. Richards, second officer of the s. s. Etolia, presently lying in the Prince's Dock, on Friday last, sustained fractures to his right ankle and one of his ribs, by a sling of cotton bales, which were being lowered into the ship, striking him and knocking him down into the hold. He was attended to by the surgeon of the ship.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The winners of the three preliminary heats in the Three-length Breast-stroke Race. Messrs F. Gymer, S. Pillow, and E. Pyrke on Saturday afternoon at the Back Bay Baths competed for the two prizes offered for the race, the first of which was won by Mr. Pyrke (20 secs. start) and the second by Mr. Gymer (scratch).

ORDNANCE MESS, QUADRILLE PARTY.—On Friday night, a quadrille party was given at the Ordnance Mess, Elphinstone Circle. The hall was fairly well filled, despite the counter-attraction of the Bombay Brokers' ball in the Town Hall. The committee can boast of a floor considered the finest in Bombay. A well-arranged programme kept dancing brisk till the small hours of the morning.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45, (weather permitting).

Overture	Le Serment	Auber
Valse	Gypsies	Crowe.
Cavatina	Giovanna D'Arco	Verdi.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill	Liddell.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Polka	Papilio	Pierce.

THE PAREL WIFE MURDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, acting Superintendent Saunders brought up on remand Javier Jaitba and charged him, before Mr. Richardson, with murdering his wife, Jeykore, on or about the 22nd ultimo. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Byramjee Warden, Pleader of the High Court, defended the accused. The Magistrate, after recording some further evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, on Saturday, at Nesbit Road, respecting the death of Sittaram Rowjee, aged 5 years, the son of a Hindoo widow, named Gunga. About 5 o'clock on Friday evening, deceased was playing in Nesbit Road, along with some other boys, when he ran up against a bullock-cart, laden with sand. He was knocked down, and one of the wheels of the cart passing over his body causing such severe injuries, that the unfortunate child died about fifteen minutes after the accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A MILD SENTENCE FOR SELLING DISEASED MEAT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Enoch Soloman, Market Inspector, charged Arjoon Shiva, a butcher, before Mr. Richardson, with bringing without permission from the Municipal Commissioner, diseased buffalo meat from Coorla into the City of Bombay, which had been slaughtered at a place not maintained or licensed under the Municipal Act, and was totally unfit for human food. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted, and fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of ten days' simple imprisonment.

SUBADAR MAJOR SAYID NABI.—Subadar Major Sayid Nabi, Marine Battalion, has been transferred to the Pension List, and the Commandant thus records the high opinion entertained of him by the last two Commandants of this regiment—Col. (now Br.-Genl.) Beville and Col. Pemberton—both speak of this officer as being a "*most trustworthy and zealous officer.*" He served in the Abyssinian Campaign (medal). He commanded a company at Zaila in 1885, and was highly commended for the excellent work he did there. He has also held the appointment of Native Adjutant.—*Pundit.*

"SMALL POLICEMEN" NO MATCH FOR DRUNKEN MEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dagdoo Krishnajee, a Hindu, was brought up by Inspector Butterfield on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in a public place on the 5th instant. The accused who was the worse for liquor had picked a quarrel with a Marwaree in Mandvie, and on the latter calling a policeman to his assistance some rather rough play was indulged in by the trio. His Worship, on seeing the policeman, between whom and the prisoner there was a wide disparity in physical strength and stature, stepped into the witness-box, and humourously remarked that a big man should be brought to deal with a man when drunk, and not one of such diminutive stature.

STEALING BRASS CASTINGS FROM H. M.'S DOCKYARD.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Killeen charged a Hindu, named Madu Rama, with the theft of two brass glands, valued at Rs. 3-2, from the premises of H. M.'s Dockyard. For some time past Joseph Augustus Yates, the foreman who appeared and identified the property as being that of Government and stolen from the premises, deposed in evidence that several brass castings were being continually missed from the foundry trimming bench. The attention of Inspector Killeen was drawn to the fact, and he immediately substituted enquiries, which resulted in the arrest of the accused by a policeman in plain clothes. The prisoner, who is an employé in the Bombay Municipality, made his way on to the premises, and was seen removing the property, which he secreted under his garments. Police Havildar A 334 arrested him in the steam factory and a corresponding gland was redeemed from a shop, near the Carnac Bunder, where the accused had disposed of it. Prisoner, pleading guilty, was committed to the Common Jail, to undergo a term of two months' hard labour.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The case in which a certain Ruttonsee Raisey, described as a clerk to the firm of Messrs. Oomersey Nagsee and Company, transacting business as general merchants at Mandvie Bunder, and who was charged by the above firm with robbery, criminal misappropriation, and breach of trust of Rs. 14,500, came again before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday. The accused, it may be remembered, had been entrusted with the above amount by his employers to settle some outstanding accounts against the firm. The money was handed over to the prisoner on the 13th of June last, who returned to the firm during the latter part of the day, and informed the merchants that he had been induced by strategy by several unknown persons to go to a house in Goolalwady, where he was robbed of currency notes and cash to the amount in question. Ruttonsey, defended by Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, was charged on remand on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who formally committed him to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions. Prisoner said he would submit his defence in the High Court.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.—The adjourned inquest was resumed by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, on Saturday at the morgue, into the circumstances attending the death of Hajee Phyam, aged 55 years. Deceased was a cook-shop keeper at Falkland Road, who on Sunday morning, the 24th ultimo, was found lying dead in his shop with his throat cut, and his skull extensively fractured. The Coroner, after recording some further evidence, which was similar to that adduced before Mr. Richardson, the Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, in the case of the man Emaumoodeen Nathakhan, who was charged with committing murder by causing the death of the deceased, Hajee Phyam, and committed by that Magistrate for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Hajee Phyam was caused by hœmorrhage from a wound of the throat inflicted on him by Emaumoodeen Nathakhan, under such circumstances, that the act of Emaumoodeen Nathakhan, was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN AND THEIR FUTURE.—The *Anglo-Indian Advocate* says:—Here in India, the child born of European parentage is a *sahib* from the moment he makes his appearance, and enjoys the prestige and privileges of a conquering race; ayahs, chokras, pattiwallas, all help to spoil the Anglo-Indian child, and make him thoroughly helpless in looking after himself. Johny-baba and Mary-baba have nothing to think about except getting to school and back, and their hardest work is to get off the lessons of the day. They are never required to run round the corner to register and send off a letter or a parcel, to bring in half a pound of dorset or six pennyworth of eggs; they have not to get up of a morning to help to make the fire and get breakfast ready, to answer tradesmen's calls and use their judgment in doing so; nor have they to help Mary, the servant-girl, to sweep, wipe up, and tidy things; the ayah, the boy, and the hamal save the babalogue all this trouble, and consequently Mary-baba and Johny-baba grow up pretty helpless. This is a true picture of our state. We do not mean to heap reproaches on our friends for being what they are. Our object to-day is to point out emphatically that the old order is changing; prestige and privilege are fast disappearing, though they even now give us some advantage, and if we would still live in European style, we must learn to do so on less means. Among ways, by which this might be done, one is to have fewer servants, to be not so ready to call in the *durjee*, and to make children learn to be happy around a frugal table. Up to the present time Government and the philanthropic and friendly efforts of high officials in civil and military life—within the latter we include the clergy—have undoubtedly been the mainstays of the European colony settled in India. For obvious reasons the Government cannot do as much in the future as it has in the past, the paternal reign of John Company is gone for ever, though traces of it are still about,—but yet a little while and even they will go; then, as to private efforts, they must be relied upon less and less every year, the struggle for life is getting so keen, bitter, and levelling, that the classes have as much as they can do now to keep themselves and their children afloat, and have little to spare either of influence or means for the children of the masses.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS ON THE MUNICIPALITY.

MR. ACWORTH, the Municipal Commissioner, has taken prompt measures in view of the recently reported defalcations. He has already suspended two of the immediate superiors of the defaulter, and the responsibility of other officers is being inquired into. A few years ago a clerk in the Municipal Engineer's Department was convicted of misappropriating about Rs. 15,000, and was severely punished. Mr. Ollivant, the then Commissioner, found out that it was owing to the perfunctory manner in which the clerk's accounts were checked, or, more appropriately speaking, not checked at all, that the defalcations had occurred. A circular was then issued by Mr. Ollivant, making it incumbent on all officers whose duty it was to scrutinize such accounts to be more careful in future, and holding them personally responsible for any loss that might be incurred owing to their reckless supervision. In terms of these strict regulations Mr. Acworth has intimated his intention of making the several superior officers concerned individually answerable for the deficiency just brought to light.

THE SITUATION IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A FORT WHITE telegram, dated 1st September, says:—The last of the seventeen captives in the hands of the Siyins were surrendered on Monday last in General Wolseley's presence by the Chiefs, who also paid a tribute of one elephant tusk and Rs. 100, and promised friendship in the future under the usual oath and sacrifice. The two Siyin captives in our hands were made over to the tribe. These men acknowledged the kind treatment they had received while in jail, and said they would like to marry and live there.

General Wolseley is expected to arrive in Myingyan on the 6th *en route* to Rangoon.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite is timed to reach Myingyan on the 5th, and then proceeds to Rangoon in the steamer Irawaddy.

Next day Brigadier-General Wolseley saw the troops in garrison on parade, and expressed himself much pleased with their smart and workmanlike appearance. After the parade he visited the huts occupied by the men of the 38th B. I., and then went up to examine the water supply.

In the afternoon a great meeting with the Siyins took place. All the principal Chiefs were present, including Kanphow, the head Chief of the Siyins. The proceedings commenced by the weighing of the tribute of Rs. 200 according to the terms laid down by the Chief Commissioner. The seventeen captives, all women and children, were then handed over to us. They appeared perfectly contented and were much pleased when the General ordered them to be given a rupee each. The Siyin Chief asked whether they would have to pay tribute to the Tashons as heretofore, but were told that as the Tashons were also tributary to us they would not have to pay the yearly tribute to anyone but the British Government. This information seemed to relieve their minds greatly. The two prisoners were then released from the quarter-guard and handed over to their tribe.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS' GRIEVANCES.

THE Civil Engineers of the P. W. Department resident in Simla, held a meeting on the 2nd instant and passed the following resolutions:—

"(1) The meeting notes that the scope of the recent Parliamentary inquiry did not embrace the special case of the Civil Engineers. The report of the Committee is, however, considered satisfactory in so far as it recommends the removal of some of the invidious distinctions which were drawn between the different civil sections of the department.

(2) The meeting is of opinion that the Civil Engineers' Association should press the claims of Civil Engineers as heretofore, and urges all sections of the department to contiue to support the Central Committee.

(3) The meeting accords its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Greig, the London agent of the Association."

The above resolutions were carried *nem. con.* During the meeting the report of the Committee, as officially published as a Parliamentary paper, was read and attention called to the fact that the statement originally communicated to the Press by the Pall Mall Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Association was misleading as regarded (1) the assertion that Civil Engineers were not considered to have a special case, and (2) that the furlough allowances issued should be paid at the official rate of exchange.

ON the 2nd instant, at about 11 a.m., two Muhammadans, man and woman, committed suicide by throwing themselves from the parapet of the Jhelum Railway Bridge into the main stream of the river, where the water was deep and rapid.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain G Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain W B Smith, sailed on last Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Lieut R J T Savi as cabin and one deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Badsworth, 1,273 tons, Captain W Fargher, arrived in harbour on last Saturday from Rangoon via Galle with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE MacIver Line steam-ship Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain E Billinge, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Herbert, Col Jackson, Miss Leeds, Miss Jennings, Mr Word, Mrs Proudfoot, nurse and child, Mrs Woolcombe, Mrs Witham, Mrs Anderson, 3 children and ayah, Mrs Hampton, child and ayah, Miss Bailey, and Mr Nelson.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, 986 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Whiteford, Mr Khirat Ahmed, Mr W Grant, Mr W Brown, Mr J Mahomed Ebrahim, Mr Ebrahim bin Yassuff Khamesa, Mr Keshrao Tirindad, Mr Peroshaw Dosabhoy, Mr Abdoola bin Haya, Hospital Assist Shaik Esmail, Aga Mahomed Mehdi and one friend, and 70 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Teheran, 1,684 tons, Captain C D Sams, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTICE.

THE following notice to Mariners is published: Burma—Gulf of Martaban—Rangoon River—Elephant Point.

"In continuation of this office notice, dated the 23rd April 1890 (see page 398, Part V, *Burma Gazette*) this is to give further notice that the light furthest inshore has been raised 10 feet, and is now 20 feet higher than the light nearest the beach."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ormesby	1828	Peterson	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmidt	O	M Maritimes Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ D. Balduino	3014	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F. Bozzoni
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
„ Badsworth	2173	Fargher	10	T Morison.
„ Akbar	441	Baldwin	16	Haji Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Badsworth (s)	Fargher	Rangoon, Aug 24.
7	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Rangoon, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Kt. Commander (s)	Thomas	Karachi.
	Etolia (s)	Billinge	Antwerp.
	Teheran (s)	Sams	Hongkong.
	Chindwara (s)	Smith	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Pemba, Captain Houstoun, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The steamer Badsworth began to load on Saturday last for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
2	Megna s	Rickford	Bombay, Aug 22.
	Euphrates s	Hugil	Rangoon, Aug 25.
	Rajpootana s	Hardcastle	Moulmein, Aug 25.
	Maharaja s	Leftwich	Moulmein, Aug 20.
	Canara s	Clarke	Glasgow, July 28.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
3	Secundra s	......	Calcutta.
	Goalpara s	......	Rangoon.
4	Palmurus s	......	Shanghai.
5	Pongola s	......	Port Natal.
	Colaba s	......	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
2	Golconda s	......	Calcutta.
	Nizam s	......	Calcutta.
	Ellora s	......	Bombay.
3	Secundra s	......	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—50 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—2 boxes soap, J M Tainsh and Co.
Etolia s—500 boxes soap, S Bhamjee; 250 boxes soap, C Mahomedally; 250 boxes soap, H Roopajee.
Peveril s—250 boxes soap, John Fleming and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—5 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co; 1 case stationary, S Lilladhur.
Rohilla s—30 cases brandy, M M Moola Feroze and Co.
Huzara s—3 casks alizarine dye, Sewchand Poput.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—2 casks cognac, D Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—180 cases brandy, Treacher and Co; 1 case provision and 1 case glassware, E C Monod.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—33 cases soap, E C Lotia; 1 case stationery, H Sulleman Habib; 10 cases iron safes, Jaitha Saisourne.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s— 150 cwts horns, John M. Rehimtoola; 7 bales skins, Canjee Rajabally; 45 bales skin, W. and A Graham and Co; 20 bales skin, Volkart Brothers; 65 cwts gum, N. Mowjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormesby s—650 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers; 6,027 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, F. L. Batliboi and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ormesby s—3,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 332 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—1,999½ cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—1,000 cwts mowraseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno s—60 bales twist, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 65 bales twist, C Ebram; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—15 bales twist, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Bishop, Captain Bo, 2nd Gloster, off leave, from Deesa.
Bickford, Captain, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Bannerman, 2nd Lieut, Bo 2nd Gloster, on duty, from Poona.
Dalyell, Lieutenant, Beng 3rd Infy H C, on leave, from Bolarum.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Proudfoot, Major, Bo, 9th Bo Infy, in leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Proudfoot, Major, Bo, 9th Bo Infy, off leave, to Mhow.
Longon-Home, Lieut, Ms, 3rd Light Cavalry, on med. cert., to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Monday, 8th September, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 8th September, 1890:—

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters:—

Morning Drills.

Tuesday 9th } 7 a. m. Gun drill.
Thursday 11th }

Evening Drills.

Wednesday 10th, 6-30 p. m.—Carbine drill for Recruits.

Friday 12th, 6-30 p. m.—Gun drill.

2. Leave of absence for 3 months from this date has been granted to Gr. C. M. Stuart.

By order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 5th September 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Capt H D M Minchin, 3rd Sqdn Comdr, 1st Bo Lancers, to be S S O (2nd class) at Ahmednagar, vice Capt Davies, who has joined the Political Dept.

13th Bo I—Major A J P Nuthall, 2nd-in-Comd, sub pro tem 21st Bo I (Marine Bn) is transferred in the same capacity.

Lt F G de Salvo, Offg Wing officer, 12th Bo I, to be Wing Officer.

20th B I—Lt C S D Leslie, Offg Wing officer on probation, 10th Bo L I, is transferred in the same capacity.

28th Bo I—2nd Lt F W H Forteath, 2nd Highland Lt I, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 30th Augt. 1890.

Under instructions from Horse Guards it is notified that the undermentioned officers have been permitted to exchange to the Battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. R P Monk, from 2nd to 1st Bn; and Capt R B Page, from 1st to 2nd Bn.

2. Capt Monk should proceed to England to join the 1st Bn at the public expense.

Notification has been received from Horse Guards that Major C F W Moir, 2nd Leicester Regt, will be promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy from the 23rd September, 1890, on which date he attains the age of 48 years.

2. Major Moir is, accordingly, permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Medical Staff—Surgn A Peterkin, M B, to England for 4 months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

1. A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 8-30 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend as well as N.-C officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword-drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

3 No. 1884 Vol. L. Crowley having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "A" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4 There will be drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 5-30 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

5 There will be riding drill for all recruits on Wednesday, the 10th, and Saturday, the 13th instant, at 7 a.m. at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

6. There will be drill with swords and carbines for all recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 12th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

653—Thakurdas, D and C—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy vs C A Turner—Little, S F and N. Part heard.

656—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Judgment.

235-90—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai vs Kublibai and another—Jefferson, B D and K, and Little, S F and N.

Undefended New Long Causes.

344-90—Chalk W and S—The Waterbury Watch Co vs J H Beer.

418-90—Macfarlan E and H—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadoor.

Eor Consent Decree.

383-90—Ardesir H and D—Jamasjee Nowroji Dhanidadoona and others vs Dossabhoy Maneckjee Dhanidadoona—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

189-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Bapty Brothers vs the Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford, B B and B. Part heard.

577-89—Chalk, W and S—J J de Souza and another vs Shariff Gangjee and another.

217-90—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.

Defended New Long Causes.

229-90—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkisson vs. John L Kerston—Wadia and G.

339-90—Conroy and B—F Stamore and others vs the Bombay Freighters' Association—Shamrao P.

345-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Purshotumdas Jumnadas vs. Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 4th September, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported. In.	ct.	Rainfall on date. In. ct.	Total during 1890. In.	ct.
Ghadechi	17	59	...	17	59
Songad	12	54	...	12	54
Dhola	18	78	1	18	79
Chuda	10	37	7	10	44
Chital	11	3	...	11	3
Jetpur	4	45	...	4	45
Jetalsar	4	53	...	4	53
Upleta	9	68	...	9	68
Wansjalia	9	4	6	9	10
Porebandar	12	53	...	12	53
Junagad	23	18	...	23	18
Veraval	19	98	...	19	98

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd Sept., as compared with the statement of the 26th August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 26. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,21,61,603	11	0	1,88,07,622	7	2
Other Deposits, &c.	4,35,23,910	15	10	4,78,91,804	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,55,914	15	6	7,11,071	10	1
Sundries	27,65,646	8	8	27,49,530	13	5
Rs.	9,39,06,176	3	0	9,48,60,029	4	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,19,51,641	5	4	1,27,83,513	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	77,25,746	0	0	76,76,337	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	64,93,900	4	7	61,05,923	3	2
Credits on do.	65,66,951	2	9	64,25,549	12	0
Bills discounted, &c.	1,17,67,001	10	2	1,12,04,872	10	5
Balances with other Banks	3,16,719	7	4	1,70,504	9	7
Bullion	2,745	5	0	2,739	5	0
Dead Stock	12,20,216	5	6	12,20,629	4	3
Stamps	10,070	4	6	10,318	6	6
Sundries	11,81,531	12	5	11,85,300	4	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,17,36,108	1	11	2,56,02,412	4	0
Do. at Branches	2,19,33,515	14	6	2,21,70,599	9	6
Rs.	9,39,06,176	3	0	9,48,60,029	4	6

THE following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 2nd September:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	36,96,592	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,42,611	Inc.
Other Deposits	43,67,893	„
Post Bills	43,943	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,79,493	Inc.
Loans	83,977	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,41,401	„
Mercantile Bills	5,62,129	„
Cash at Head Office	8,66,305	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,37,384	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 2nd September 1890:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April to the 30th August 1890	7,443,200
Balance to be remitted from the 31st August 1890 to 31st March, 1891	7,545,800

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent informs the Lahore paper that during the absence at St. Petersburg of Abdul Ahad Khan Tora, Shah of Bokhara, his brother, Mansur Khan Tora, acts for him. Mansur Khan has been educated in Russia.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·705	W	3	98·5	77·1	57	..	24·50	+1·58
Agra	29·687	SW	5	98·0	76·5	75	...	23·83	−0·56
Cawnpore	29·692	W	8	98·0	79·1	59	..	33·81	...
Allahabad	29·678	W	7	96·4	78·6	68	..	47·43	+19·33
Jhansi	29·701	W	4	97·0	75·9	68	..	42·54	+10·04
Jacobabad	29·656	S	2	104·9	76·7	72	..	2·08	−0·77
Kurrachee	29·717	W	16	89·7	78·8	82	..	7·01	+1·29
Ajmere	29·760	W	..	93·2	75·1	72	...	10·20	−9·26
Deesa	29·775	S	11	89·7	69·8	76	...	13·57	−9·73
Rajkote	29·770	WS W	11	92·9	68·8	84	...	14·24	−11·65
Neemuch	29·783	W S W	13	85·8	67·7	74	..	16·21	−10·25
Indore	29·835	N W	2	86·6	67·0	91	...	22·50	−3·24
Saugor	29·745	W	5	86·3	72·6	77	..	42·68	+7·86
Jubbulpur	29·765	N W	3	87·4	72·6	72	...	34·71	−13·95
Hoshangabad	29·793	W S W	3	89·8	74·7	75	..	27·41	−17·86
Khandwa	29·736	WN W	8	89·	76·3	73	..	16·80	−7·22
Raipur	29·696	W N W	7	89·0	75·6	77	..	29·86	−11·76
Nagpoor	29·751	NW	7	91·2	74·6	75	0·11	38·03	+0·42
Amraoti	29·765	N W	4	94·3	73·3	64	..	23·75	−2·53
Akola	29·760	N W	9	92·9	73·7	73	..	22·22	...
Surat	29·81	W	F	88·1	75·0	80	..	49·31	+14·81
Malegaon	29·827	WN W	7	91·4	[illegible]	69	..	9·62	−6·29
Bombay	29·837	WN W	8	85·0	77·9	76	..	56·71	−6·72
Poona	29·855	N W	11	85·0	61·9	77	...	11·47	−3·55
Sholapore	29·818	N W	18	90·2	70·5	67	...	12·55	−7·12
Rutnagiri	29·837	Calm	2	84·9	73·4	90	0·15	119·47	+26·49
Belgaum	29·839	N W	3	80·3	62·9	90	..	34·18	+2·33
Goa	29·830	Calm	4	83·0	77·0	95	..	79·97	...
Karwar	29·859	N E	2	82·7	72·3	92	..	110·94	+6·40
Mangalore	29·880	W S W	2	83·3	73·4	93	0·13	71·12	−27·33
Calicut	29·891	WN W	8	80·8	72·6	96	0·11	67·37	−12·91
Cochin	29·901	N W	M	83·3	72·6	86	0·17	47·78	−20·46
Bangalore	29·885	W S W	5	75·2	63·9	85	..	15·93	+1·61
Secunderabad	29·775	...	4	88·2	71·3	76	..	25·25	+5·00
Masulipatam	29·727	WN W	1	95·7	76·5	76	..	13·19	−6·35
Bellary	29·807	WNW	10	90·5	73·8	74	..	3·02	−3·47
Cuddapah	29·799	WNW	...	83·0	74·8	82	..	14·42	+1·17
Madras	29·771	N W	7	89·2	79·7	79	..	12·16	−0·16
Coimbatore	29·841	S	3	81·9	69·5	86	0·07	2·99	−1·73
Trichinopoly	29·804	N W	6	89·0	74·1	82	0·05	11·85	+3·54
Negapatam	29·797	W	6	88·0	72·7	82	0·79	10·27	+1·95
Colombo, (5th)	29·918	W	15	82·0	75·0	77	0·07	6·96	−13·34

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid at Akola, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Bellary, brisk at Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly and moderate over the rest of the country. The general distrubution is unchanged, high pressure being reported from off the Malabar Coast and low pressure from the Indus Valley. The difference of readings at Cochin (29·901") and Jacobabad (29·656") is ·245", which is fairly normal. The baric gradients are rather steep to the southwards of latitude 16° and moderate over the rest of the country, except in the Bombay Presidency, where the readings are nearly uniform. The barometer reads below the average, except in the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and also at Jubalpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Surat and Malegaon, where it is above the normal. The deficiency is rather considerable in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. Abnormals indicate the existence of a small depression to the east-south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay of Bengal. A north-easterly wind is blowing at Karwar, while at Coimbatore, Deesa, and Jacobabad it is blowing from the south. In all other parts of the Indian region, however, westerly to north-westerly winds generally prevail. The wind force has been strong at Sholapur, fairly average at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, and Bellary, and less than the average in several other places. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 16 miles per hour at Akola, 12 miles at Allahabad, Karachi and Khandwa, and 10 miles at Sholapur. Except in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Cochin, the maximum temperature has generally risen above the normal average over the whole country, the excess amounting to from 5° to 8° at Akola, Amraoti, Ajmere, Jhansi, Allahabad and Agra. Jacobabad is the only station where the maximum exceeds 100°. Nights are very cool in Gujarat and Central India and rather hot at Khandwa, but the variations elsewhere continue to be small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (63°). Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are very cloudy to the southwards of latitude 16°. Rain amounting to three-fourths of an inch has fallen at Nagapatam, while at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Ratnagiri and Nagpur there have been light showers. The weather to the east-south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay is still somewhat unsettled and a barometric depression seems to exist there. The general weather conditions to the southwards of latitude 20° are generally very favourable and more or less rain is likely. The monsoon gradient all along the west coast is fairly normal to-day.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

THE barometer has fallen everywhere. The decrease is brisk in Central India, Berar, Khandeish, the central parts of the Peninsula, Assam, North Bengal, and Arrakhan; and moderate elsewhere. The general distribution is unchanged, except over the Bay, where the conditions have an unsettled appearance. Wind remains westerly or west-north-westerly in most regions, but variable in the Punjab, and irregularly cyclonic around the Bay. The force is below the normal on the Bombay coast, but moderately fresh at Trevandrum and Colombo, and light over the Bay. The mean temperature exceeds the normal in the northern and central parts of India; and is below it in the Peninsula and Burma. Rain has fallen generally in the south of the Peninsula and Burma, while scattered showers have fallen in Bengal and elsewhere. The weather is fine, but feeble cyclonic indications prevail over the Bay. Nothing definite at present.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Pressure has changed by small amounts, it has decreased in the west and south of the Peninsula, and increased elsewhere. Distribution is still unchanged in all important respects; it is highest in the extreme south of Lowest Punjab with area relatively, low pressure over the Bay. Wind is generally westerly, except in some stations in the West Coast of the Bay, where it is northerly and the East Coast where it is southerly. The force is everywhere moderate to light. The mean temperature is slightly below the average, except in the Peninsular and Central India; above in other provinces. Weather is hot and sultry. There is general rain in Burma and scattered showers, have fallen in Bengal and the Peninsular. No rain elsewhere, Chittagong reports three and three-quarters, Tavoy and Basin one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th September, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·788
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4
Dew Point	71·9
Relative humidity of Air	·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	5·0
Minimum do. do. (read at a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of Wind*	W, NW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	182
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·09
„ „ year	56·77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th September.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

IT is rumoured that ex-King Milan, of Servia. is about to marry Madame Barrios, widow of the late President of Guatemala. Madame Barrios is said to possess a fortune of 50,000,000 francs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—Must be experienced. Apply THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

DR. DA GAMA will from THIS DAY see patients of EYE and EAR diseases in the Fort, between 3 and 5 p.m. instead of at 1 p.m. 27, Medow Street, 8th September.

ICES ! ICES !! ICES !!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry. Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

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INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas : postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

A SMART decline, say of ⅜d. per oz., took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday ; the rate for the metal in New York having been ¾ of a cent. lower at 116½, while demand Exchange on London was ½ cent down at 4·86 dollars. Rupee Paper, on the other side, was one per cent. lower in each denomination, at £88½ for Fours, and £90 for 4½ per cents. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 96 *ex div.* ; but the rates of discount were unaltered. About £100,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 8½d. The weekly Specie Shipments consisted of £150,000 in Silver, and £50,000 in Gold for Bombay. In Paris French Rentes were unaltered at 96 ; Exchange on London was a centime lower at fcs. 25·28. To-day's telegrams report the price of Silver and all other financial quotations unchanged in London. In New York, Silver was ¼ cent higher at 116¾ ; but Exchange on London is not quoted.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed was quiet at Thursday's quotations of 47s. and 46s. 3d. per quarter, *ex*-quay, for Bombay Seed on the spot and to arrive, respectively. Wheat was dull, and a further decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool, at 7s. 5½d. *ex*-quay, and of 1d. per cental each, in White Delhi and Soft Red, at 7s. 5d. for the former and 7s. 1d. for the latter is advised. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 20,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate at 2,210,000 quarters.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, all round, last evening, at a further decline of 1-16 in the price of spot Mid.-American, at 5 13-16d. per lb. (Reuter quotes 6 13-16d. in error), but with Arrivals unchanged in all positions. Surats were again 1-16d. lower in Broach of all grades ; but other growths were unaltered in value. The total Sales were much smaller than Thursday's, at 7,000 bales. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed quiet again at a further decline of 1-16d. in spot Mid.-American, at 5¾ ; but Arrivals were unaltered, as also were Surats. The Sales were 4,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indian. The Imports were 2,000 bales.

While the weekly figures wired from Liverpool yesterday disclose a material accession of business, the total Sales having, at 47,000 bales, been 12,000 bales more than for the previous six business days, they show that a further fall of ⅛d. per lb. in spot American Cotton, and of ⅛d. to 3-16d. in East Indian (excepting Bengal and Madras growths), had taken place since the previous Friday, making the price of the former stand exactly as it did two years ago, and 15-16d. lower than the quotation at the same time last year. The amount forwarded to consumers was 11,000 bales greater than during the previous week, at 46,000 bales. The Imports were 2,000 bales more at 26,000 bales. The total Stock had become less by 23,000 bales, but was still 165,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 276,000 bales greater than in 1888. The Stock of Surats was 8,000 bales more than on the previous Friday, at 258,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased by 10,000 bales ; and of East Indian Cotton there were 4,000 bales more in sight ; the comparative figures which we give below now showing an increase in the total Supply of 293,000 bales as against last year, and of 273,000 bales compared with 1888, the increase being due in each comparison entirely to the larger quantity of East Indian Cotton in sight.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was apparently unaltered at 11 cents ; but September Futures were 11 points lower, at 10·38 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales. The new season has opened with a much more liberal supply of Cotton than was received at the Ports either last year or the year before, the excess since the 1st instant being 24,000 bales and 37,000 bales, respectively. The price of spot Cotton was unchanged to-day ; but September Futures were 5 points higher, at 10·43 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 16,000 bales, against 13,000 bales last year, and 5,400 bales in 1888.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts....................	90,000	58,000	39,000
„ exports to U. K.............	42,000	26,000	13,000
„ „ Continent.......	....	3,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90.	76,000	52,000	39,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	18,000	22,000	13,000
„ „ to Continent do. ...	.....	2,000	6,000
„ Stock in the Ports	91,000	76,000	181,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,130,000	837,000	857,960
„ „ Surats	512,000	299,290	219,520

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	624,000	459,190	348,370
„ London	23,000	22,000	15,000
American afloat	40,000	34,000	15,000
East Indian „	25,000	20,000	25,000
Total......	712,000	535,190	403,370
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 13-16d.	6¾d.	5 13-16d.
„ Good Dhollera.........	4¼d.	4 13-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1 15-16d.	1 3-16d.

The tone of this market for the staple was quiet to-day and transactions upon a small scale, some 1,000 bales in the aggregate having been taken by spinners, about half having been Karanja, at Rs. 178 ; and the balance Oomra, at Rs. 166 ; Bengal, at Rs. 170 ; and Veraval, at Rs. 158 per candy.

WHEAT.—We can report no improvement in this market, the dulness of which is deepened by the decline in prices on the other side. Dealers still ask previous rates, however, and we repeat our last quotations, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, the tone of the market being quiet and prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton................................	623 bales.
Wheat	6,427 cwt.
Linseed	2,582 „
Ground Nuts	1,265 „
Castor Seed..........................	4,097 „

FREIGHTS are steady. Whatever business is being done is at a slight advance upon previous rates ; but the demand for tonnage is very restricted, and the advance is only caused by a better enquiry from neighbouring ports, especially from Kurrachee.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning at a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Demand and Wire Transfer, and of 1-16d. in Credits, on yesterday's closing quotations, and on the receipt of Calcutta advices, rates for Bank remittance further receded 1-32d., a fair business having been done in Telegraphic, at 1s. 8½d. for ready, and for future transfer, at 1s. 8 19-32d. for October, 1s. 8 11 16d. for November, and 1s. 8¾d., for December. Closing rates for ready business were as follows :—

Bank Bills	on Demand	........1s. 8 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic.........1s. 8½d.		„
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 8 11-16d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	...1s. 8¾d.	„
Francs	3 months' sight	......2·20½d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining in presence of the lower quotations from the other side, and we note a drop of 3-16 to ½ per cent. in Fours for Money and Account. The closing rate for cash was 103⅛ ; and for the next settlement 102 13-16 ; while for the October account the quotation was 102 11-16. Four and a half per cents. are now quoted nominally at 105.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing on any line to-day ; but we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Jubilee Cotton Mill shares ; of Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo and Manockjee Petit ; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental ; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Swadeshi ; and of Rs. 5 each in David, Imperial, and Lord Reay at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, at Rs. 3,375, and Rs. 5 for the new shares at Rs. 840.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HICKMAN—August 27, at Fairmill, Cobham, Surrey, the wife of Captain Devereux W Hickman, 31th Pioneers, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRUMP—August 31, at Hoshangabad, Central Provinces, the wife of H A Crump, C S, of a daughter.

FAWCETT—September 1, at Secunderabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major E Fawcett, Staff Surgeon, of a son, prematurely.

FRASER—August 31, at Gharrial, near Murree, the wife of Sergeant Major Fraser, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, of a son.

HEWAN—August 20, at Joyhing, Assam, the wife of John Hewan, M R C S, L R C P E, of a daughter.

REYNOLDS—September 3, at Madras, the wife of J W Reynolds, of a son.

THOMPSON—August 29, at Norfolk Lodge, Murree, the wife of Mr D W Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Circle, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVISON—September 1, at Amritsar, Jane Howden, the dearly beloved wife of C W Davison, aged 21 years and 4 months.

DEANE—August 31, at Mian Mir, Maurice Russell, infant son of George William and Jessie Deane [Major, 13th (D C) Bengal Lancers], aged 3 months and 10 days.

THEOPHILUS—September 3, at Cassemode, Madras, Arthur Herbert, eldest son of the Rev. Arthur Theophilus, of the Bible Society, aged 21 years.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"NON-MEDICUS."—You omit to enclose card or subscribe your name for our information.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1890.

THE affairs of some of the States of Central India have recently been the subject of such frequent if ill-informed Parliamentary curiosity that the report of the Political Administration of the States within his jurisdiction which Mr. Henvey has written for 1889-90 is of more than usual interest. Of the subject of the most recent inquiry that has been made in Parliament concerning Central India it is needless to say the report says nothing. The famous circular to the Chiefs warning them against Bengalis, Bengali papers, and Congresswallas is not included in the appendices to Mr. Henvey's administration report for the simple reason, as we stated a month ago, that it has no existence outside the playful imagination of some one who wanted either to discredit the Governor-General's Agent or to hoax Mr. Bradlaugh. The report, however, has something to say of another matter about which Sir John Gorst was lately questioned—the compensation which certain Chiefs in the Bundelkhand Agency have unsuccessfully claimed for land taken up by the Indian Midland Railway. Mr. Henvey does not go at length into the matter. He contents himself with remarking that the Indian Midland Railway may perhaps inaugurate an era of progress in this poor and backward province, and that Kanirdhana, Alipura, the Choti jagirdars, and the State of Kurwai have been, or will be, handsomely compensated for land taken up on account of this railway. There are, however, other States in Bundelkhand whose expectations have been disappointed, and it would have been an advantage if the reasons for rejecting their claims had been briefly indicated. In other directions the report is sufficiently explicit. Mr. Seymour Keay, we fear, will find little in Mr. Henvey's observations about Indore which will tempt him to repeat the inordinately unflattering questions concerning the ruler of that State which he addressed to Sir John Gorst a few months ago. Indore, Mr. Henvey says, has a fair record. As we showed at the time, the Maharajah has enemies, and his worst foes, as was the case of old time, are those of his own household. His misunderstandings with the senior Maharani—*questions de jupons* though they are—have given him much trouble, and have been the immediate cause of attempts at home to show that Holkar is not fit to rule over his State. It has been known for some time, however, that the Government of India approve of the action of the Maharajah in that matter ; but there are people who are interested in keeping the quarrel alive, and while that is so, it is quite possible that we may hear of further questions in Parliament on the subject. As to Indore affairs in general, there is little need to repeat the outlines of its recent administrative progress which we published some weeks since. Holkar undoubtedly deserves well of the British Government for the well-concerted and entirely successful measures which he took last year for the capture of Tantia Bhil and his lieutenant Bondria. There are weak points in the Indore administration, for Holkar no more rules with the gloved hand than did his father, and the true Marwari spirit still shows itself in a too exacting revenue demand in parts of his territory.

Passing now to Gwalior, which inquisitive politicians at home represent to have started on the road to financial ruin since the Council of Regency, working in close conjunction with the Resident, have been in charge, it is interesting to notice that the Governor-General's Agent is ready with an answer to home criticisms on the subject. Generally speaking, the complaint implied in Mr. Bradlaugh's question was that extravagance was being indulged in, and that the surpluses of Scindia's days were being succeeded by an era of deficits during the minority of his son. Mr. Henvey directly traverses the charge. The finances of Gwalior, he says, are in a flourishing condition. Besides five crores invested Gwalior possessed at the close of June, 1889, a cash balance of four crores and 30 lakhs in the various treasuries, and a working annual surplus of twenty lakhs. The disclosure of these facts, Mr. Henvey observes, especially for the enlightenment of anxious enquirers at home, is enough to demonstrate the folly of those critics who have endeavoured to persuade an ignorant public that the British Government has squandered the treasure of a State confided by a dying friend to its fostering care. Another subject connected with Gwalior, concerning which questions have been addressed to the India Office, is the education of the young Maharaja. Those who choose to do so may contend that the young Chief would have been better if he had been left entirely in the charge of two Pundits. But the Government of India had in view their responsibility for the future good government of the State, and it seems to us that they have best discharged that responsibilty by placing him in the care of an English gentleman specially qualified by his experience at the Chiefs' College at Indore for the task. Mr. Henvey's account of the system under which Scindia is being brought up is that it aims at combining the care and solicitude of the Prince's mother with the advantages of English teaching in the hours devoted to study. There should be little difficulty in approving of such a purpose, and nothing that is known concerning the arrangements made for accomplishing it provokes objection to them. At Rewa, again, where the British authorities have been charged with ignoring domestic sentiment in the provision made for the training of the young Maharaja, the result seems to be satisfactory. The Chandelin Maharani is still a disturbing element in the State, her chief grievance being that she cannot have an uncontrolled share in the administration. It may be easy enough to make up a plausible story out of her griefs ; but there seems something of the termagant in this lady's way of making things unpleasant, for the Political Agent says that the Members of Council and most of the leading Sirdars are in her bad books, and when she accompanied the Maharajah on tour she took every opportunity of snubbing and slighting them.

From all this it will be seen that there is another side to the case which by question or direct assertion has been alleged against the Chiefs in some cases, and in the others against the representatives of the Government of India in Central India. We cannot marvel at these complaints ; the only wonder is that, considering the jealousies and conflicts of interest involved, the looseness of administration in some States and the provocations to intervention which incompetence and carelessness supply, in others much louder—perhaps better sustained—complaints do not go up to Government. It is difficult to generalize upon such a variety of conditions as those which prevail in the States within this Agency, but so far as this is possible, Mr. Henvey has done it, and has done it moreover, with considerable literary skill. Some of the larger States apart, the prevailing fault of the Central India Chiefs is their indebtedness. Whoever cherishes in his mind any vestige of the old notion of the fabulous wealth of Indian chieftains, will part with it when he reads of the painful impecuniosity of many of the rulers of the small States within the jurisdiction of this Agency. Mr. Henvey speaks strongly on this subject. "Until public sentiment on this subject," he says, "undergoes a radical change, until it is realized that hopeless insolvency arising from extravagance is an indelible disgrace compared with which the inability to endow a marriageable daughter is a mere trifle, there is small hope of social regeneration—small hope, indeed, from sumptuary regulations which no one can enforce." The other shortcoming of many of the Central India States is their inability to deal as effectually as Indore, for example, has dealt with dacoity. But Mr. Henvey seems to have taken up the Agency with no idea that the States would attain perfection in this or in other matters. Considering the intermingling of territory and jurisdiction, and the character of large sections of the population, a good deal has already been done, and the judicious leniency of the view which the Governor-General's Agent expresses on this subject will be commended by all who are acquainted with the practical difficulties in the way of converting a Native State, with Bhils, outlaws, and hereditary criminals within its borders, into an earthly paradise. Counsels of perfection are in their place anywhere but in the Political service, and the generous good sense with which Mr. Henvey makes allowance for many things is to be commended.

A VERY good account of the volunteering year in Bombay, so far as the Volunteer Rifles and the Light Horse are concerned, is given in the report for 1889-90, which has just been issued. The numbers of the former corps have fallen off some what, there being this year only 676 of all ranks as compared with 740 in the year before, but there must have been a creditable attention to drill during the season, as the inspection was a decided success. The season was from a volunteering point of view an eventful one. There was a Brigade parade in February in which the regiment took part, as it did in the great review held by the Duke of Connaught shortly before his departure from India. Prince Albert Victor's arrival in Bombay and his departure, and the coming of a new Governor, also gave the regiment the opportunity of turning out to line the streets. Route marches have been more frequent than usual, and during the defence of Bombay manœuvres the Volunteers took their share of duty at Mahaluxmi. The record is, on the whole, one of which Colonel Bayley, whose interest in the corps is as keen as ever, may well be proud. One interesting incident in the year's record is the decision that was pronounced on the question whether native volunteers may be enrolled in the corps. A Parsee gentleman addressed the Military Secretary to the Governor asking to be admitted. He was less fortunate than the Parsees of Poona, who, we hear, by the way, are making excellent volunteers, and have learnt their drill with commendable thoroughness. The matter here was dealt with in accordance with the rules of the corps, which restrict admission to Europeans and Eurasians. The law still is, as it was laid down nearly thirty years ago, that natives of India are eligible for volunteer corps, provided, amongst other things, that they are acceptable to the members already enrolled. The saving clause, however, often outweighs the right which it qualifies, as it happens to have done in this case. The Committee of the Bombay Corps seem to have desired to be logical in the matter, for while refusing admission to a native Parsee, they called the attention of officers commanding companies to the fact that Native Christians are not eligible for admittance, so that the anomaly of making religious profession a qualification for volunteering has been rightly appreciated. The year's record of the Light Horse is as interesting as that of the Rifle Volunteers. A march to Thanna was the earliest incident in the season, and it gave the recruits a good opportunity of settling down to their work. The most useful thing in the ride, however, was the test it gave for the new regulation saddles, and it is satisfactory to learn that they answered all expectations, and that no sore backs were reported. The season was an unusually interesting one. In addition to the part taken by the corps in the defence of Bombay, the Prince's visits and the coming of a new Governor gave more than the usual amount of escort duty ; and the opportunities for drilling with the Governor's Body Guard and with the Poona Horse were eagerly made use of. It is to be hoped that similar opportunities will be given in the coming cold weather. Great credit was earned for the corps by the achievements of a section who went up to Poona to take part in a Wantage Competition, and carried off the second prize and won high praise for their work. The ensuing year's record ought to be at least as good as that of 1889-90, for recruits are coming forward with great readiness, and the season is opening in a very promising way.

THE resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Mc Hinch, C.I.E., of his seat as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council is to be regretted, as he was a "Member for Sind" who was peculiarly capable of representing at all events the commercial interests of the Province. He will be succeeded, it is believed, by a native merchant of Karachi. The Lahore paper improves the occasion of Mr. McHinch's resignation by insisting that it is "the present preposterously inadequate system of accommodation between Sind and the Central Government," which prevents prominent Europeans "wasting their time from business in order to make journeys to and from Bombay." This is very likely to be true, for to a man of business, whose time is money, the journey to Bombay—or Poona, where the Legislative Council sits as often as in the Presidency town—must often be prohibitive. In this we may find one amongst many reasons why the railway communication between Karachi and the rest of the Bombay Presidency should be improved. The present gap is an anomaly which so far as the relations between Bombay and Karachi are concerned seems to keep us back half a century. Karachi will be justified in crying aloud until the *hiatus* is filled in. But it would be a marvellous *non sequitur* to read in the facts, as the Lahore paper does, a reason for renewing the shelved project of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab. Let us apply the infallible method of the syllogism to the case. Karachi needs to be directly represented in the Bombay Legislative Council. To be directly represented in the Legislative Council convenient railway communication should be established between Sind and Bombay. The conclusion from these premises would seem to be that the sooner a railway is made the better. The Lahore paper, however, does not give a thought to this. Its conclusion is that what is wanted in order that Karachi may be properly represented in a Legislative Council is that Sind shall be annexed to the Punjab. The strange thing about this inference is that the Punjab has no Legislative Council of its own, and is not likely to have one for some time to come. Karachi, therefore, has to choose between representation under difficulties and no representation at all, and it must have learnt with some disappointment that the only way to get rid of the difficulties was to get rid of the representation. This is something like resorting to decapitation as a remedy for headache.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM'S drainage scheme is apparently to be considered in instalments, and the first portion of it to be dealt with will be the proposal to construct a sewage outfall at Colaba. At to-day's meeting of the Corporation a letter from Government will be read inviting the Corporation to nominate a member upon a Committee which Government propose to appoint to report upon that part of Mr. Latham's scheme. The Corporation will doubtless have no difficulty in selecting a member well able to represent its interests and wishes. But seeing that the question is primarily one that concerns the city, one Bombay member will scarcely be sufficient, and it will be only a reasonable thing to ask Government to add to the Committee the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer. There are questions involved which do not concern the Corporation alone—the effect of an outfall at Colaba upon the health of the troops at Colaba, for example, to which the Military Department are sure to pay careful regard—but the scheme is after all essentially one of Municipal interest, and one for which the Municipality unaided will have to pay, and it may be hoped that Government will see the fairness of not allowing the city to be placed at a disadvantage through inadequate representation on the Committee.

THE London correspondent of the *Hindu* observes that "the *Bombay Gazette* and some other Indian papers which should have known better" were taken in by the temporary shortness of funds a few months ago, believing that the collapse of the Congress was imminent. The *Bombay Gazette* can only answer for itself in this matter, but if it were taken in at all it was by the Madras Committee, which in its strictly private and confidential circular told defaulting partizans "if money is not sent forthwith to the London Committee I fear the whole work will have to be stopped there ;" and by Mr. Digby, who, according to a message from Pundit Ajudianath, Mr. Hume's *locum tenens*, telegraphed to that gentleman "must have money or work must stop." Perhaps the London correspondent of the *Hindu* will ask what Mr. Digby has to say on the subject. They are near neighbours, and are believed to be in the friendliest relationship.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes :—In accordance with Article 7th of the Concordat of 1886, the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa transmitted last month to the Portuguese Government a list prepared by Bishop Linden, S.J., of Poona, containing 3 names, one of which is to be selected for the Archbishopric of Bombay. The new Archbishop may, therefore, be looked for here before Christmas, and will, it is said, be an Englishman.

THE Lahore paper hears that the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander McHinch resigns his membership of the Bombay Legislative Council, owing to the pressure on his time of private and public business. It is considered probable in Karachi that a native member will be appointed to succeed him.

A FEW days ago the Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, the Nizam's Minister of Justice, while driving through the city on a visit to the Nizam, came across two elephants advancing from opposite directions. Fearing mischief he jumped out of his carriage, and a frightened crowd jostled and then knocked him into a ditch. His knee got dislocated and his thumb sprained.

MR. H. G. KEENE, C.I.E., whose memory is still green in the N.-W. Provinces, is stated by the *Pioneer* to have been asked by Mr. Schnadhorst to contest Cheltenham for the Gladstonians at the general election. A Home Ruler before Mr. Gladstone, and a Liberal *quand-même*, Mr. Keene is a sufficiently presentable candidate, but the army of retired Generals at Cheltenham, and the personal popularity of Mr. Agg-Gardner, must make the venture a forlorn-hope, even if it is undertaken at all.

THE *Fort St. George Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. George Hamnett, C.I.E., as an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council. This gentleman resigned the office of Inspector-General of Registration in September last, after having occupied that office for some nine years, and after having put in 43 years in the public service.

A HAVAS telegram states that Prince Waldemar has refused the throne of Bulgaria, notwithstanding the Emperor William's entreaties.

HERE is a Khojak story—possibly true. When the Governor of Kandahar was at Chaman lately one of the railway officials there offered to show him over the tunnel. "Sahib," replied his Excellency, "I think not. When you English put a bullet through a man's chest, do you ever invite his friends to come and see the fine hole it has made."

THE *Daily Post* hears that the Bangalore Gold Prospecting Company, under the energetic management of Mr. Maurice Drummond, of Messrs. Drummond and Co., has found good indications of gold reefs in a district not far from Bangalore. The specimens of quartz obtained are very similar to those at the Kolar Gold-fields—a blue diaphanous quartz. Numerous old workings have also been met with.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE SHIPOWNERS' COMBINATION.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

All the prominent merchants at American ports have joined the Shipowners' Federation, which was formed in London this week, in the movement to resist the strikers and tyranny of trades unions.

The shipowners of Australia have also wired to London expressing their determination to join the Association.

THE SMOKELESS POWDER.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A Berlin telegram says the smokeless powder experiments, at the German manœuvres, have proved a decided success.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Rosslyn died yesterday.

[Francis Robert St. Clair Erskine, P.C., fourth Earl of Rosslyn, was born in 1833, and succeeded to the peerage in 1866. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Fife, Colonel of the Fifeshire Light Horse, and Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms. He, for a time, acted as Commissioner to the Church of Scotland. His son Lord Loughborough succeeds to the peerage.]

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* GUNESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 7.

A cricket match will be played to-morrow at Guneshkhind between the Poona Gymkhana and Guneshkhind. H. E. the Governor will take part in the game. The following represent the Poona team :—Major Von Donop, Mr. Young, Dr. Croly, Messrs. Barnes, Stockdale, Scoones, Waller, Stuart, Wilson, Leslie, and Harold.

THE SOLDIERS' ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Soldiers' Annual Industrial Exhibition was opened on Saturday evening by Sir George Greaves. There were present :—H. E. the Governor, Lady Harris, General Solly-Flood, Colonels Cunningham, and Carrington, Majors Parker, Jervis, and Newnham-Smith, Captains Scallon, and Legh, the Hon. Mr. Moore, and many others, including a large party of ladies. A guard-of-honour, composed of the Worcesters, with band and colors, under Captain Newton King, received the Governor, with a general salute. Sir George Greaves, then addressed the assemblage as follows :—" Your Excellencies, General Solly-Flood, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—" This is the twenty-sixth year of this Exhibition which is annually held at Poona. Unfortunately there are not as many exhibits as in previous years, but there is nothing to discourage us in this, as it is owing to circumstances over which we have no control. The Durhams contributed largely on the last occasion, but they have gone, and have been succeeded by the Worcesters who have not yet taken to it, but they will, I have no doubt, do so in time. Twenty-six years, ladies and gentlemen, carries as back to days of long service, when company and squad training were unknown, and when telegraphy and signalling were not practised in the Army. You will thus understand that in those days the soldier had more leisure than he has at the present time, and you need not therefore be surprised at the falling off in the number of the exhibits, but there is nothing to discourage the Government from giving prizes as is usually given at these exhibitions. Men will work and as they get to see the exhibition they will themselves send in articles as exhibits." Major James having read the prize-list Sir George continued : " Your Excellency, I beg to thank you for attending here this evening, which is another proof of the kindly interest you take in the soldier, and with your permission I now declare the Exhibition open."

THE OLD CHELTONIANS' DINNER.

The Old Cheltonians' dinner came off at the Gymkhana on Saturday night. Covers were laid or forty. The Band of the 2nd Grenadiers was present. Numerous toasts were proposed, speeches made, and songs sung. The guests broke up at a ate hour after spending a very pleasant evening.

THE VOLUNTEER AND MERCHANTS' GYMKHANA RACES.

The Volunteer and Merchants' Gymkhana Races came off on Saturday. The attendance was good. The officers of the Garrison turned out in their uniform. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief distributed the prizes. Three cheers were given for his Excellency at the close of the proceedings. The following are the names of the winners :—Nil Desparandum, Firefly, Maggie, Skater, Tomtit, and Dandy Dick.

POONA *VS.* OLD CHELTONIANS.

The cricket match, Poona *vs.* Old Cheltonians, was won by Poona, who scored 247 runs in their first innings, and the Cheltonians 141 in their first innings and 137 in their second innings, for Poona played only one innings. Colonel Rhodes, for Poona, made 101, and Gibson for the Cheltonians, 45 runs.

THE DARJEELING RAILWAY.

(FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER.)

DARJEELING, Sept. 6.

Through communication has been restored on the Darjeeling Himalaya Railway. All traffic restrictions are removed, and trains will run on and from Sunday, 7th current, as per time-bill in force before the breaks.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The Viceroy's tour leaves Simla on Tuesday, October 21, and *en route* visits Patiala, Nabha, Ulwar, Ajmere, Oodeypore, Jodhpur, Abu, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, Bhurtpore, Deeg, and Benares, and arrives at Calcutta on Tuesday, December 9.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Gardiner, Porbandar Railway, is granted one year's furlough, and Mr. J. W. Wright officiates for him.

The Joint Secretary to the Punjab Government, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave.

Colonel LeMesurier T. E. Ivans officiates as Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. Wright.

Mr. W. Williams retires from the Telegraph Department.

THE WARBURTON DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 7.

The case, Warburton *vs.* the *Tribune*, was continued in the Deputy Commissioner's Court on Saturday, Mr. Turner represented Sirdar Dyal Sing, proprietor only, and on the counsel's application the Sirdar was exempted from personal attendance. Mr. Warburton's examination-in-chief was continued during the day. Great stress was laid on the charge of conviction of wrongful restraint of one, Buldeodass, who was forced to compromise on the Police Sergeant making an apology ; and also to the charges alleged in the *Tribune*, of April 26, in which reference to the case of Vedkour, who said that she was forcibly taken from her house and examined in the bazaar, and who was subsequently forced to make a statement to the effect that she was not forcibly taken away by the police nor was she examined in a public place. These charges were denied *in toto*. In regard to the first matter Mr. Warburton said that he used every means to ascertain the truth of the matter, and showed every disposition to protect Buldeodass, and not only had he Buldeodass's name removed from the obnoxious register, but also punished the sergeant who acted illegally in regard to the woman Vedkour. He also caused every search to be made of her, and after some fruitless efforts she appeared at Mr. Warburton's house herself, when Mr. Richardson, another Superintendent of Police, was staying with him ; and there she volunteered to make a statement that she came of her own accord to show that she was alive, and had not been made away with by her paramour as was currently believed. She admitted of having been punished for stealing some articles from her father-in-law's house, who had her convicted falsely, because she was a widow, and did not like to support her. At the enquiry instituted by Colonel Lang and Mr. McAndrew by order of the Government this charge was also found to be false ; and Mr. Warburton was, therefore, absolved of the imputations made by the *Tribune*. Mr. Warburton then went on categorically denying the truth of the other charges of extortion and of suppressing and distorting evidence. His case was closed about three in the evening. The defence reserved its cross-examination. Sirdar Dyal Singh then appeared in court and submitted a written statement renouncing all responsibility in respect of the articles complained of, as according to a verbal agreement the editor had the exclusive right to publish anything he liked. The editor also produced a written statement acknowledging his responsibility in the case, and offered to apologize for the statement made by him regarding Mr. Warburton's mother. The printer likewise filed a separate statement, in which he pleaded ignorance as to the contents of the articles published in the *Tribune*, as he was not educated, and therefore did not understand them. Before the Court rose Mr. Warburton filed a complaint against Mr. Buchanan, Schoolmaster of Gujerat, for writing a letter in the *Tribune*, on June 4, containing imputations against Mr. Warburton's mother.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GATACRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

Brigadier-General Gatacre, suffering from a severe attack of malarious fever, has been sent to Rangoon from Mandalay.

THE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Major R. K. Ridgeway, V. C., has been appointed to the Assistant Quartermaster Generalship.

THE ATTOCK CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

The Attock camp-of-exercise arrangements are on a very large scale.

MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.

Surgeon-Major Lewtas, of the Guides ; and Surgeon-Major Coates, Civil Surgeon, Murree, have been nominated Civil Surgeons.

THE SIMLA FANCY FAIR.

The Simla Fancy Fair, held at the Simla Town Hall, in aid of the Ripon Hospital and the Punjab Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund, realized five thousand rupees on the first day, Friday, and a considerable sum on Saturday,

A BRIDGE BLOWN OFF.

The large bridge near Gogoola, Eastern Bengal Railway, was carried away early on Saturday morning after a train had passed over.

DEATH OF MR. J. C. MACDONALD.

Mr. J. C. MacDonald, Superintendent of the Terai, died at Naini Tal, after suffering a few days from fever.

COLONEL HENDERSON.

Colonel Henderson, Thuggi and Dacoity Department, has postponed leave-taking till next year.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Commander F. Speck, with the English mails of the 22nd August, arrived in harbour at 2-30 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Sept. 5.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Medusa left for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 8¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96 ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. "	90
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	54d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	26,000	"
" " " Surats	16,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	624,000	"
" " " Surats	258,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	23,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, September 6.

10 p.m.	79·1

SUNDAY, September 7.

6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·4

THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

To say that Bombay can boast of the finest docks in the world may seem rather a bold statement, yet this is the opinion of a good many who have seen them. Notwithstanding the vast crowds of people who pass through the gates every day, to and from their work, shipmasters and merchants to and from their vessels, and passengers to and from steamers, it would appear there are few who have any idea of the completeness of the appliances in the Prince's and the Victoria Docks for the shipment and disembarkation of cargo. To explain this by a brief description of the docks and their working is the purpose of the present article. It is necessary, however, before coming to the main object, to begin at the beginning in order to show the completeness of the Port Trust works. The entrance off Frere Road is marked by that imposing building—the new traffic office—which was described in our article of last week. Between the two dock gateways, one for imports and the other for exports, stands a small office for the use of Customs, Port Trust, and police offices. The office is open on each side, so that a view can be gained of everything and everybody who enter and leave the dock. To the right or south stretches the Victoria Dock, which is 25 acres in extent, and to the left or north, lies the Prince's or older of the two docks.

RAPID LOADING OF VESSELS.

Taking the latter first ; we find that it has sixteen quay side berths, although the dock can hold more vessels if necessary. For instance, as many as twenty-four have been loaded and unloaded in the Prince's Dock at one time. Of course, there is only one way to do this, and that is by mooring the vessels at the quay side in double rows, the cargo from the outer ship being brought ashore on long gangways, which are run between the bow and stern of the inner vessels. The quays are fitted with 43 portable hydraulic cranes, each capable of lifting loads of one ton and a half at a time. They can be moved along at the utmost ease to suit the hatches of the vessels, and can be worked with such rapidity that one crane would fill or empty a ship at the rate of 90 tons per hour, which means one load per minute, that is to say, if the stevedore's labourers could be got to handle the cargo quickly enough, upon the nature of which very much depends. At any rate, it is not so very long ago that 2,491 tons of grain in bags were loaded into a steamer in 16½ hours. The long jibs of the cranes lift the cargo right out of the hold of the vessel, swing it round, and deposit it at the transit shed doors, where it is checked and piled up ready to be carried off to wherever it may have to go. In addition to these there are at the north end of the dock two steam and three hand cranes, each capable of lifting from three to five tons, and at the end of the north side jetty there is a thirty-ton crane, which can lift loads out of the hold of a ship right on the railway waggons, which are run right through the jetty shed to the quay side.

THE EXTENT OF THE DOCKS.

The Victoria Dock, though smaller, having a water area of only 25 acres, is from the plan of its construction able to dock more vessels than the other. At least there are more berths, the three jetties, which make four bays into which eight vessels can be comfortably moored, accounting for this. In the Victoria Dock nineteen vessels have quay side room, and as a matter of consequence there are more of those portable hydraulic cranes there than at the other dock, there being forty-nine of the one and a half-ton machines, a twenty-ton crane at the south-east corner, while at the end of the south jetty stands the hundred-ton crane for lifting boilers and heavy machinery out of or into vessels, and which has even been used for raising the huge dock gates. It may be interesting to state here that the lineal feet quayage round the Prince's Dock is 6,019 feet, and round the Victoria 7,425 feet, making in all 2½ miles. Standing at the main entrance and looking across both docks it does not appear as if they were so extensive ; but the time it takes to walk round will convince one, if nothing else will, of their vast area ; and to give a still further idea of this it may be added that the transit sheds at the Prince's Dock occupy 341,766 square feet, and at the Victoria 309,705 square feet, or 651,471 square feet in all. The Victoria Dock sheds, being newer and of more modern construction are better than those of the Prince's, iron as a building material in the former taking the place of the more cumbrous wood in the latter. They are light and airy, with high roofs, allowing of a breeze playing through from end to end, and thus rendering them pleasant for the men to work in.

AN ENGINEER'S INGENUITY.

The pillars form rather a feature in the structure. Looking at them casually, one would say they were very handsome iron columns, of rather an original and unique design, more fanciful in fact than one would expect to see in such a very common place building as a transit shed of a dock. Leaving the design out of the question those pillars are certainly original ; but no one would imagine until it is pointed out to him that they are made of old rails, bound together by wrought iron hoops. They were put on when red hot, and as they cooled they of course shrank, clipping the rails tightly together. The pillars, for their novelty and ingenuity of construction have been much admired by engineers and others who have visited the docks. At one end of the sheds stands a large square cage-like erection. Here it is that all damaged cargo is put until it has been examined, and the extent of loss ascertained. On the top is a platform, from which the shed manager can command a view of the whole shed, and observe all that is going on. Behind the transit sheds are the warehouses, where goods not immediately required are stored, and which being nearly always full contain goods of various kinds, representing something like a million and a half sterling. Opposite the Prince's Dock there are seven warehouses occupying a floor area of 113,744 square feet, while two other temporary ware-houses occupy 15,660 square feet. Opposite the Victoria Docks there are four warehouses which cover altogether a floor area of 130,000 square feet, and besides that there is a covered and paved area outside the warehouses of 43,812 square feet, so that the total warehouse area over all is 303,246 square feet which, together with the transit sheds, is equal to nearly 22 acres. The engine-house at the south end of the Victoria Dock is an interesting place to visit, the powerful engine, which pumps water through the pipes for the supply of the whole of the ninety-five hydraulic cranes over the docks being a source of wonder to all other than engineers. There is another engine-house at the north end of the Prince's Dock, which can be used instead of, or as well as, the one mentioned, when necessary.

FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING CARGO.

And now we come to a very important feature in the docks, namely, the railway connection, and the facilities afforded thereby for bringing cargoes down to the vessels for shipment, or for carrying them away from the ships' sides direct to their destination to any part of the country. There are three lines of rails communicating directly with Musjid Bunder on the G. I. P. Railway, one running into the south-west corner of the Victoria Docks, another past the traffic offices straight on to the jetty dividing the two docks, and the third entering Prince's Dock at the north end, while from these two former lines, what might be termed small branches run through the Victoria Docks, turning-tables allowing waggons to be shunted into the transit sheds, while another line runs along the whole of the south end of the dock to the extreme east. These railway lines ought to prove extremely handy for passengers and troops by the mail and other steamers, as they can be carried with their baggage alongside the ships and detrained under cover.

A SUGGESTION TO MERCHANTS.

Now, why is it that merchants and shippers will persist in putting themselves to such unnecessary trouble and expense as they are, most of them, in the habit of doing ? Why should they bring their goods into Bombay by train, cart them into godowns in the city, and then back again to the docks for shipment when all that trouble could be avoided ? At present cotton is, after its arrival in Bombay from up-country, taken to the presses at Colaba, and then carted or brought in boats to the docks to be put on board the steamers for shipment. Such being the case it would seem that merchants are quite unaware, however improbable it may appear, of the facilities provided by the Port Trust for their convenience. As has been already pointed out, there are three branches of lines connecting the docks with the G. I. P. Railway, and therefore with all the other railways throughout India. Both cotton and grain—and indeed anything else—might be brought straight from up-country, and run right into the docks, where, alongside the vessels, on board of which they are to be shipped ; they could be unloaded from the waggons, under the cover of the transit sheds, by means of the numerous powerful hydraulic cranes provided by the Trust, and the goods let down into the holds of the vessels, so that, from the time they are packed up-country till they reach their destination, they would pass through no hands other than those of the dock porters, who are all continually under proper supervision. By this means there would be less waste of time and less risk of loss by pilfering *en route*. The advantage of having cotton pressed up-country, and of having depots or elevators up-country where grain might be collected, cleaned, sorted, and put into bags ready for shipment must be obvious to merchants and shippers, and to any-one in fact, who knows anything about the trade. For the shipment of horses and troops the large shed at the north end of the Prince's Dock is admirably suited. It is a spacious structure, and looks just like a railway station, which in reality it is. Close by it is a platform especially erected for the detrainment of horses and artillery. It was in this jetty-shed and at this platform that all the troops for the Egyptian Campaign arrived in Bombay for shipment. Similar accommodation exists in the Victoria Dock, but fortunately since the opening of the dock all the traffic has been of a peaceful nature.

CHAIN TESTING.

At the north-west corner at the Prince's Dock is the new Graving Dock in course of construction, described in our article of Saturday week, and at the opposite corner stands the chain-testing house, another most interesting place to the visitor. When a chain has to undergo the process of testing, it is brought to the testing house and transferred to a large boiler, in which it is boiled, for the purpose of cleansing it of all grease, and if a chain has been found to have been in use for a long time, it is burned in a wood fire, which has the effect of restoring the fibre of the iron. Then it is taken to the testing machine, but prior to being put into it, the chain is measured, and the size of the links gauged, each link being separately examined for flaws. Being put into the machine, one end of the chain is attached to a lever, and the other to a hydraulic ram. The chain is then subjected to a pull, the amount of the strain being shown by the weight on the lever. After the test the chain is laid out on a table, and the whole operation of measurement is repeated to discover if the chain has been stretched in any way, each link being again carefully examined, if necessary with a magnifying glass, so that the slightest flaw is at once detected. If any link is discovered to have started, or to have been affected by the strain, the chain is taken away for repairs. Then it is passed through an opening in the wall into the smithy adjoining, where the defective link is replaced by another. This done it has to undergo a further test ; and after being passed the chain is stamped with the private mark of the test-house, the strain to which it has been subjected, and the date being also impressed on the end link, a certificate being likewise issued showing that the chain has been tested and found secure. Chains are tested up to fifty tons for a moderate charge, varying according to their weight and thickness. For instance a chain of 1-inch diameter would be subjected to a pull of twelve tons, which is twice its working load, and a chain of 1½-inch diameter would have to undergo a strain of 27 tons. Ships' cables are tested in a similar manner, a separate table being provided showing the strains which they are expected to stand in accordance with the English "Chain, Cable, and Anchors Act" The Port Trust, it may be added, are very particular about the chains in use on the cranes in the docks, each one being tested every three months.

THE LANDING OF PASSENGERS.

Proceeding further round the dock, we come to the harbour wall, where Messrs. Shepherd and Company's coasting steamers start from, and we understand that a scheme is at present under consideration for the extension of the accommodation at present available. There was some correspondence recently about the desirability of constructing a landing stage off the Apollo Bunder for the convenience of passengers embarking on and coming ashore from the mail steamers. It is well-known that passengers do not use the Apollo Bunder for this purpose during the monsoon ; but at the harbour wall at the docks steamers can take on and discharge passengers comfortably all the year round. Why then is it not possible for passengers from Europe to land in tenders from the mail and other large vessels at this very same place, and so avoid the discomfort of coming ashore with their baggage in small boats, or waiting until the tide permits of the vessel entering the dock ?

Crossing the bridge across the entrance to the Prince's Dock to the harbour, with the tide gauge tower on our left, we find ourselves again looking across the Victoria Dock. On the right is the caisson, described in our last article, separating the two docks, and on the left, after crossing the bridge spanning the Victoria Dock gates is the quay from which the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels start for and arrive from Karachi.

THE DOCK POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE.

The docks are provided with a police force and a fire brigade of their own. The police force, under Superintendent Ingram, consists of an inspector, two European constables, and 69 havildars and sepoys. The police station is near the main entrance of Frere Road, and there the keys of all the offices and other buildings in the docks are kept. In a case fixed on the wall is a plan of the docks with squares representing each of the buildings. In the centre of each of these squares is a hook on which hang the keys, so that it can be seen at a glance which buildings are closed and which open. The fire brigade is a most complete organization. Round the docks at different points there are five fire-engine stations, four in the Prince's Dock and one in the Victoria. At the head office, there is a splendid steam fire-engine, built by Messrs. Shand, Mason and Co., and which can throw water at the rate of 450 gallons per minute. Then at the other stations there are 5 manual engines, 41 corridor fire-engines, and 29 hose reels, which can very speedily be attached to the pipes for supplying the hydraulic cranes with water. In addition to these each separate transit shed is supplied with a dozen buckets which are always kept filled with water ready for any emergency. But what seems most surprising of all is the fact that the dredger working in the docks can be used as a fire-engine, if necessary, and a very powerful one it is. It can throw with tremendous force, and to a surprising height, 1,300 gallons of water in a minute. The brigade consists of a staff of seven under a superintendent, and in addition there are the crane men, a hundred in number, available to render assistance when necessary.

DUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Please turn on some editorial thunder to get us relieved from the annoyance all are suffering from, from the neglect to water the roads. The clouds of dust one encounters at every turn spoils one's appetite, spoil the clothes, spoils the temper, and even make our lady friends say "Thank you so much," to that which they ought to reprove. If, as a much-respected citizen maintains, the Pawai water is undrinkable, here is an opportunity for the Municipality to please him and everybody else by using it for the roads. If fresh water cannot be spared there is plenty of sea-water on all sides available. We are often—too often—exhorted to "Down with the Dust" let the powers that be set us an example. If it be the rule not to water the roads during the monsoon months, then "Down with the *dustoor*."—

Yours, &c.,

A.

The Commander-in-Chief will address a meeting to be held in connection with the Army Temperance Association next Wednesday at Simla. The great aim of the meeting will be to improve co-operation among the various religious organisations in the Army in order to ensure the complete success of the movement.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' *VS.* Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

The return football match (Association Rules) was played off on Saturday, at the Cooperage, between the Rovers' and the Y. M. C. A. Football Clubs. The turf was hard and dry. A crowd of spectators, amongst whom were many ladies, witnessed the game. The Rovers (blue and white stripes) determined to avert a repetition of the defeat they suffered at their opponents' hands at the last match, and put a team of superior strength and weight in the field. The game, though perhaps not so fast as was expected, was nevertheless not devoid of interest. Play was started by the Y.M.C.A. (dark blues) at the Cooperage end, while their opponents took up their position at the Bandstand end. After the "kick-off" by MacCarthy, who captained the dark blues, the ball was worked back by the Rovers into middleground. It was, however, immediately returned, but timely assistance from Brown, (light blue scentre,) carried the leather into the Y.MC. A.country, where a shot was made for goal, which necessitated J. Waller, the goal-keeper, using his hands, thus preventing the light blues from scoring. Some sharp play ensued in rather unpleasant proximity to the Y. M. C. A. posts, and it was not until a kick from Derry over the line was made that the scene of play reverted to centre ground. A persistent attack was maintained by the light blues on their opponents' lines, the goal-keeper of which was again compelled to use his hands to bar another shot at goal by Brown, the captain of the light blues. The playing of this member as the light blues centre, who made some very sharp shots and pretty runs, was generally admired. The Rovers were allowed a "free kick" near the half-way line, by which they were enabled to close in round their opponents' posts. But they were stubbornly resisted by the backs, Waller and Sharp, who, supported by their forwards, drove the leather out of their country. An exhibition of some fast play followed between the opposing forwards. Another inroad was made by the Rovers into their enemies' quarters, but they were immediately forced to retreat to their own "twenty-five" by a kick from J. Waller. The ball was now received by Lauder who drove it well into the dark blues' country, where "hands" were allowed to the Rovers almost in the very mouth of the goal. But the shot proved erratic, and the combined dribbling of Owen, Flower, and MacCarthy carried the ball into the Rovers' ground, where some hot work ensued, which ended in Lauder's and Claridge's brilliant efforts removing the leather out of a proximity which placed their lines for a time in jeopardy. The scene of tactics quickly changed and Brown made another shot at the Y. M. C. A.'s goals, which passed a few inches above the bar. Forde, who defended the dark blues' goal, had hitherto no occasion for rendering any service to his side since the ball was persistently kept out of his quarters. A "free kick" was allowed, the dark blues well up in their opponents' country, and a brilliant dash was made on the Rovers' lines, which was successfully repelled. A pretty run by Waller, who centered to Mac Carthy, brought the ball up the field, and some brilliant efforts were made by the Y. M. C. A. forwards to take their opponents' goals by storm, which, however, was met by the besieged with a stout defence. Crowley, whose kicks would have done better service, if not so high, sent the leather within a few yards of the dark blues' goals, where a most determined contest was fought, which ultimately resulted in Brown scoring off a corner kick for the Rovers. Play opened with the Y. M. C. A. as the aggressors,but their appearance in the Rovers, country was of short duration. McCulloch and Claridge carried the scene of conflict to the southern end, where a kick from Derry just grazed the bar. From a throw in by Owen a scrimmage ensued just outside the Rovers' posts, where Joyce, the Y. M. C. A. half-back, missed a splendid opportunity of scoring by somewhat hasty play. An excellent run was secured by MacCarthy up the centre of the field,but being totally unsupported by his forwards, was easily divested of the ball by Lauder, when half time was called. On the ball being restarted the Y. M. C. A. forwards led by their centre ran it towards the Rovers' goals, who had now posted themselves at the Cooperage. Shortly afterwards the latter obtained a corner which carried the play about their enemies' lines. A shot at goal by Joyce brought Forde's hands into requisition. Waller, who made a good run, obtained a side kick at the Rovers' posts, which fell wide of the mark. There remained yet ten minutes' play, and the Y. M. C. A. team tried hard to equalize matters, which they, however, failed to accomplish. They repeatedly stormed the Rovers' lines, but were forced to fall back before the superior weight and strength of their adversaries. At the call of time the Rovers had gained a well-earned victory by one goal to *nil*.

One rather unpleasant feature in the evening's play was a quarrel caused by a Y. M. C. A player, raising some objections to a "foul." His arguments, from which he apparently intended, and from the attitude he assumed,to square matters after the call of time, were not admired by the spectators. This is the second occasion on of the kind, and it is a pity a pleasant game should be so marred.

The following were the connective teams :—Rovers'—(Colors, blue and white stripes.) Goal, H. Ford ; backs, H. Watson and L. Crowley ; half-backs, C. W. Lauder, McCulloch,and G. Claridge ; forwards, A. Brown, right wing ; W. Nicoll, right ; C. Brown (captain), centre ; G. Derry, left, and D. Warner, left wing. Y. M. C. A.—(Colors, blue jersey with red Maltese cross.) Goal, J. Waller ; backs, . Waller, and A. Sharp ; half-backs, B. E. Fischer, H. W. Joyce, and A. Owen ; forwards, T. H. Hawes, left wing ; T. Nash, left ; J. MacCarthy (captain), centre ; T. Potts, right. E. Flower, right wing. Umpires, Messrs. Dowley and Boyd. Referee, Mr. Whitaker, (Manchester Association).

NOTES FROM BHUSAWAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, Sept. 6.

Hurrah we won ! Bravo ! Traffic won a splendidly contested match by three runs. The finish was a most intensely exciting one, and as the scores crept up run by run until it was equal with that of the Loco., and then one, two, and three over, the cheers and applause were deafening. To-day the return match is being played, and at present the Traffic look like winning, but there are dark horses in the Loco., and the result so far is a glorious uncertainty. Enough of cricket ; now to the weather. It is getting warm, very warm, and unless we speedily have some rain, it will be getting hot, very hot. What dissatisfied creatures we are. When it rains we grumble that it is too wet and close ; and when the rain cometh not we grumble that it is too dry and hot.

Our tea party on Thursday last was a pronounced success. The gathering together of the warriors bold—I mean the tired and heated tennis-players—was the largest I have seen for a long, long, time ; but happier still, all seemed in perfect sympathy with one another in discussing tea and ginger-nuts ; and the extra cups demanded were proof, if any is required, that tennis is conducive to a lively thirst. The slates are patronized by some, and the pencils are worn down to the size of an inch.

Our railway garden, like the proverbial bay tree, is flourishing ; it is a pleasure to walk through the orange groves and to dream of the treat in store when the luscious fruit shall ripen and we shall receive our daily dolly. The vegetables, too, are in famous condition, and speak volumes for the careful attention on the part of those responsible.

Our theatrical-wallahs created quite a pandemonium, the other night, at the Institute. What with laughing, whistling, singing, dancing, &c., &c., it was simply appalling. I hear the tickets are now for sale and being sold by the score, and those who wish to enjoy the privilege of seeing and hearing the talented company would do well to secure a seat without further delay.

The station was in a continued uproar for some time, what with Mohurrum tom-toms and tigers, that we feel we have been transported to a more blissful region. During the last few days it has been so quiet.

We have had some distinguished visitors here lately—Commissioners, General Traffic Manager and Auditor, but such visits are few and far between, and, like the joys of youth, are fleeting. They come and they go, and we fall again for the want of a better subject into our daily routine of work. Tennis and scandal—but no, I should not say scandal, for Bhusawal and the residents thereof are far above such actions. We poor folks have too much work todo and appreciate too much the little leisure we have to trouble ourselves about our neighbours' affairs.

I am sorry we have heard no more about the ball, which I was told our sahibs proposed getting up. But probably this is only temporarily postponed until we shall have enjoyed our fill of the coming performance, which, judging from those who are preparing themselves for our enlightenment and amusement, promises to be a success.

CRICKET.

THE GYMKHANA *VS.* H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF WADHWAN'S ELEVEN.

SECOND DAY.

Play in this match was resumed at 1-30 p.m. on Saturday, the Gymkhana having totalled 138 and the Thakore Saheb's team having compiled 66 for 4 wickets. We ventured to predict that the Gymkhana would have their work cut out for them, and so it proved, and a better and more even match has hardly been seen this season. When his Highness's Eleven were all disposed of for 93, and the Gymkhana started batting again with 45 runs in hand to the good, it was pretty generally expected that they would add another 100 for a few wickets down and close their innings, and put their opponents in again. The wicket was playing even faster than on Friday, and very few certainly were prepared for the insignificant total of 74, or very little more than half the first Gymkhana innings. This left the Thakore Saheb 120 to get to win, and as his fifth wicket did not fall till 65, a close match was expected. But with the fall of Mr. Edlmann's wicket from a fine yorker by Mr. Lowis, the turn of the tide set in, and the succeeding wickets put on only 16 runs between them. The Gymkhana were thus left winners, at 5-45 p.m., by 38 runs, and this win places their record at 9 victories out of 11 matches played, one being lost, and one drawn.

Vajee Sing, not out 21, and Luxmishankar not out 0, appeared to continue their innings at 1-30 p.m., but the former was only destined to add 5 to his score, when a clipping ball from Mr. Beatty disturbed his wicket. This bowler, who at times is as much dead on the wicket as he is off it at others, then proceeded to work havoc among the stumps, and his three wickets, which were all clean bowled, were obtained for the loss of only 5 runs, a remarkable bit of bowling. No one subsequently proved able to circumvent Mr. Twiss's twiss-ters, and the innings closed for 93, to which a gentleman, named "Extras," contributed a fine innings of 24, and it was noticed that he scored most of his runs to leg. This would not have been so, however, had the fieldsman in question put two hands to the ball instead of one. But there are never any volunteers for this very unenviable billet to fast bowling on a fast wicket. Mr. Nicholson's absence is always a great loss in consequence, and he has no under-study devoted enough to practise his part, or care about risking injury to his features as well as to his hands. Mr. Reid's fielding during both innings on Saturday deserves notice, especially in his supplementary aid to the wicket-keep, where he did his best to save all the byes he could, and had a great deal of running to do, and did it well. He also contributed 24 runs for once out, and his 2nd innings, when he went in 2nd wicket, had not the advantage of tired, but fresh, bowling to play to, and was therefore the more to his credit.

The Gymkhana second innings was a painful collapse, and the less said about it the better. Its chief redeeming point was the steady careful play of Mr. Twiss, who went in 4th wicket, and was last out, and never gave a chance anywhere. He did his best to give his side a creditable total, and all his runs were made off bowling, which was particularly accurate and good throughout. Mr. Edlmann's analysis of 6 wickets for 27, coupled with his 5 for 49 in the first innings, were the mainstay of the bowling, and in the 2nd innings Mr. Usborne might have given him one or two more wickets than he obtained. His batting also, in both innings, was by far the best on his side, "and" after "side" that his Highness was unable to carry back the good news of a victory to Wadhwan, was no fault of Mr. Edlmann's. Both with bat and ball he did his side such good service that they would have fared very badly without him. His innings of 29 was the chief feature of the Thakore Saheb's attempt to wipe off the 120 runs required to win, and Mr. Lowis' bowling was in great measure responsible for the attempt being a vain one. He took 4 wickets for 6 runs, one of which was Mr. Edlmann's that virtually decided the game. We hope his Highness will yet again next year try to retrieve his laurels ; his first defeat last year by the Gymkhana was by an innings and 49 runs, a very much larger deficit than the 38 runs by which he has lost this year, and at this rate of progress in improvement, the 1891 match should wipe off one of the defeats. Full score and analysis :—

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. R. J. Bentinck, b Shewshanker	9	run out	10
Mr. N. Durrant, c Luxmishanker, b Edlmann	24	b Edlmann	7
Mr. J. H. Twiss, b Shewshanker	0	b Hamilton	15
Mr. H. E. Lowis, b Shewshanker	7	c and b Morenas	0
Mr. A. E. Barton, b Edlmann	10	c and b Shewshankar	8
Mr. L. N. Beatty, b Hamilton	19	b Edlmann	1
Mr. T. R. Phillips, c Hamilton, b Edlmann	0	not out	5
Mr. H. R. Dunk, b Edlmann	6	c Morenas, b Edlmann	0
Mr. C. W. Shearne, l-b-w b Morenas	10	l-b-w, b Edlmann	[illegible]
Mr. H. G. Brooks, st Usborne, b Edlmann	19	b Edlmann	9
Mr. M. Reid, not out	13	b Edlmann	11
Extras	21	Extras	8
Total	138	Total	74

(Fall of the Wickets.)

1st Innings.

1-25 2-25 3-39 4-64 5-73 6-73 7-81 8-106 9-106 10-138

2nd Innings.

1-14 2-16 3-18 4-35 5-43 6-43 7-58 8-60 9-60 10-74

H. H. THAKORE SAHEB'S ELEVEN.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Mr. F. C. Waller, b Shearne	11	c and b Barton	3
Mr. E. E. Edlmann, b Barton	17	b Lowis	29
Shewshanker, c Brooks, b Twiss	0	b Lowis	2
Mr. P. Hamilton, b Shearne	1	b Lowis	0
Vajee Sing, b Beatty	26	l-b-w b Beatty	4
Junglee, b Beatty	7	b Lowis	5
H. H. Thakore Saheb, c Bentinck, b Twiss	4	b Barton	4
Mr. T. M. Usborne, b Beatty	3	b Beatty	11
J. M. Morenas, not out	0	b Beatty	5
Moolshankar, c Durrant, b Twiss	0	c Barton, b Twiss	0
Luxmishankar, b Twiss	0	not out	[illegible]
Extras	24	Extras	18
Total	93	Total	81

(Fall of the Wickets.)

1st. Innings.

1-23 2-26 3-29 4-58 5-84 6-85 7-88 8-93 9-93 10-93

2nd innings.

1-12 2-18 3-33 4-45 5-65 6-65 7-68 8-77 9-78 10-81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Edlmann	112	49	5	5	115	27	12	6
Morenas	50	18	4	1	20	9	0	1
Shewshankar	70	27	3	3	60	21	3	1
Junglee	20	6	2	0	...	...	...	...
Waller	20	2	2	0	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	20	9	2	1	32	9	3	1
Wajooba	5	2	0	0	...	...	...	...

H. H. THAKORE SAHEB'S XI.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Twiss	44	36	0	4	35	15	2	1
Shearne	35	14	1	2	45	8	4	0
Lowis	25	8	2	0	35	6	3	4
Barton	15	6	1	1	40	18	3	2
Beatty	20	5	2	3	50	16	4	3

The following will represent the Bombay Gymkhana for the return match against Poona, at Poona, on the 12th and 13th instant :—

Mr. A. E. Barton	Mr. A. P. Gould
" L. N. Beatty	" J. B. K. Macbeth
" R. J. Bentinck	" E. F. Nicholson
" F. Clark	" E. E. Steel, (capt.)
" J. F. Edyvean	Capt. L. L. Steele,

Mr. J. H. Twiss.

The Presidency match, Civil *vs.* Military, which has for the first time this year replaced the old North *vs.* South match, will be played at Poona on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the following week, *viz.*, 15th, 16th, and 17th instant, but the names of the two Elevens are not yet arranged.

Subjoined will be found a table showing the results of the Bombay Gymkhana season up to date.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET, 1890—TO DATE.

Matches played, 11*. Won. 9. Drawn, 1. Lost. 1.

* Excluding the two Civil vs. Military.

Match.	Date.	Gymkhana.		Opponents.	
		1st In.	2nd In.	1st In.	2nd In.
Next XXII	June 25-26	190	..	69	115*a*
Colaba Garrison	July 5	130	20(2)	90	90*b*
Y. M. C. A.	July 12	19	61(7)	102	..*c*
Hindoos	July 15	84(2)	..	125	..*d*
Ahmednuggar	July 23-24	176	..	47	63*e*
Byculla Club	July 26	168	..	148	..*f*
Civil vs. Military	July 31	130(4)	..	128	..*g*
Messrs. Ralli Bros.	Aug. 2	93	..	44	88(8)*h*
Poona	Aug. 8-9	223	..	72	60*i*
Y. M. C. A. (return.)	Aug. 23	106(6)	..	87	..*j*
Civil vs. Military return.)	Aug. 27	145	112(8)	91	..*k*
Custom House	Aug. 30	97	95(5)	87	..*l*
H. H. Thakore Saheb's XI.	Sept. 5-6	138	74	93	81*m*

a Won by an innings and 6 runs. *b* Won by 40 runs. *c* Lost by 83 runs. *d* Drawn. *e* Won by an innings and 66 runs. *f* Won by 20 runs. *g* C. won by 6 wickets. *h* Won by 49 runs. *i* Won by an innings and 91 runs. *j* Won by 4 wickets. *k* C. won by 54 runs. *l* Won by 10 runs. *m* Won by 38 runs.

N.B.—The figures in brackets show the number of wickets that fell in that innings.

In the Civil and Military matches the Civil innings are under the column "Gymkhana," the Military under "Opponents."

MARINE LINES C. C. *VS.* COLABA GARRISON.

This return match, played on Wednesday last, at Colaba, resulted in a win for the visiting team by 20 runs. Mr. Carnegy and Mr. Waller, both did very good service to the winning side, and the former was unlucky enough to be hit so badly as to take no further part in the match after he had scored 28. The Colaba innings was noticeable for the plucky attempt of Corporal Williamson to pull the match out of the fire; he was not out 46, an innings which included an 8, four 4s, and three 3s, and hit so rapidly that the 9th wicket put on 51 runs, but the last fell with the following ball, and he had to carry out his bat. In the 2nd innings the M. L. C. C. lost six wickets for 34 before stumps were drawn.

The following is the score:—

MARINE LINES C. C.

Mr. A. D. Creagh, run out	9
Mr. F. C. Waller, c Berry, b Nurding	27
Mr. C. G. Carnegy, retired hurt	28
Mr. A. E. Barton, b Berry	13
Mr. H. E. Lowis, b Berry	19
Pte. Khanmeter, b Berry	0
Mr. E. Tudor-Jones, b Bannerman	0
Pte. Pandoo, b Berry	2
Pte. Goonia, c Williamson, b Bannerman	12
Pte. Gunpat, not out	12
Pte. Gopia, b Bannerman	1
Extras	5
Total	128

COLABA.

Mr. C. Bannerman, b Lowis	12
Pte. Yeomans, run out	20
Pte. Dyer, b Lowis	4
Mr. T. R. Phillips, c Khanmeter, b Gopia	0
Pte. Walton, b Lowis	2
Corpl. Williamson, not out	46
Capt. Owen, run out	1
Mr. L. Parsons, b Gopia	0
Mr. R. Singer, b Gopia	5
Pte. Berry, b Lowis	9
Pte. Nurding, b Lowis	0
Extras	9
Total	108

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the splendid gift of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., to the Parsis, I have a few suggestions to make, and I hope you will permit me to do so through your widely-circulated paper. The object of the charity, as I understand, is the education of the middle-class Parsees, and the consequent growth of their material prosperity. If the education be on the lines now imparted in our Government and other private schools, then I am afraid the charity will not have accomplished its end. It will only help to glut the already overcrowded market with clerks and copyists, or send forth a few doctors and lawyers. There is not the least doubt that our present system of education has much to answer for this, and it is very much to be regretted that the prominent members of the community, though they deplore the fact, have not come forward yet to remedy it. It is a fact that our present one-sided education has tended to narrow our sphere of usefulness. While the older generation without any intellectual education worth mentioning had a very wide scope for the application of their energies, and had a great deal of self-reliance and confidence in themselves and a spirit of enterprise, we see our own generation with no lack of intellectual development helpless to a degree, confined to law or medicine or tied down to the slavery of a desk. With such a spectacle before them it is not at all a matter of surprise that the Bhattias and Khojahs and Borahs fight shy of intellectual education, and yet without its assistance make long voyages to Zanzibar, Burma, Siam, Australia, and become successful and wealthy business men. If any one has any doubt that our sphere of action was very much larger formerly than now he has to turn to places, like Broach, Ahmedabad, Bhownugger, Nowsari, Billimora, and Bulsar to see that they have been large dealers of cotton, cotton-seed, cocoanuts, mowra, oil, grain, timber, cloth, modest tradesmen in various indigenous articles of daily consumption, railway and Government contractors, shippers, bankers, &c., &c. If we look to the Bombay Parsees of to-day, we cannot find that there has been a single merchant or trader or banker who has come forward as a successful man of business within the last twenty years as it used to be the case in the days of old, when it was as common to hear of successful men of business as it is now to hear of that unproductive commodity the Graduate. The present day Parsee seems to consider it a sign of greater enlightenment and honor to compete for a Government clerkship or an office of brief authority in the Revenue or Judicial Department. Even that hereditary office-holder—the Brahmin—is beginning to see that the salvation of his country does not lie in throwing open the doors of the Civil Service, and is trying to find ways and means for educating himself technically. Though we have the means somehow, we have become so apathetic that we make no effect to rise to the emergency, though other communities in India actually point to us and ask their young men to beware of the delusive attractions offered by the elegant professions, lest their material prosperity should wan like ours.

If Mr. Byramjee's charity is to become a real source of blessing to the middle-class Parsees it must make a new era in the system of our education. The new school must be a training ground for the future merchant, banker, trader, commercial traveller, &c., &c. In these days commerce has become a science as much as law or medicine. The school should have a special curriculum for students intended for commercial life. It should teach up English to the Fifth Standard, giving a good colloquial knowledge of it, with book-keeping, and commerical letter-writing. The course should also include a knowledge of the objects of commerce, the economic laws which govern it, commercial geography, and a colloquial knowledge of such modern languages as the Persian and the French. The school should be established on the principle of commercial classes in England and the Continent, especially Germany. Some kind European friends should be asked to assist the committee in arranging for a special curriculum of commercial education on the bassis of the scheme for the junior and higher commercial education drafted by the Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce in England. This is a question of the most vital importance to the Parsees. It is not often that in the future they will get such princely gifts, and they must take this opportunity and make a strong effort to win back their former position among the commercial races of India. I would request the members of the Parsee press to drown their personal differences and take up seriously the question of the revival of their commercial activity. I would also request you, Sir, who have always shown so much sympathy for us, and taken such kindly interest in our welfare, to raise your powerful voice to rouse the Parsees from their apathy and point the way to their commercial and industrial regeneration.—Yours, &c.,

N. S. GINWALLA.

Broach, 5th Sept., 1890.

THE new revenue assessments of two tahsils in the Kangra district have been published. The increase on the old settlement is trifling, being at the rate of one anna six pie per rupee of revenue in the Kangra tahsil, and two annas in the Palampur tahsil.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to "S." for the caution he gives, rather than for the correction he offers. Exchange stands to-day at 1s. 8 23-32*d.* per rupee, with a steady upward tendency; and temporary oscillations, apart, this tendency to rise, so far as one can judge from present indications, will become more and more pronounced, as purchases of silver by the American Treasury progress month by month. Quotations for "credits 3 months' sight," ready and forward, which will measure the strength of confidence in commercial circles on the point, are well in advance of the current rate, and are, on September 1, "1s. 9 5-32*d.* and 1s. 9 5-16*d.*" I therefore anticipate—and the recent upward movement of the rupee seem to justify the anticipation—that the present rate of exchange—which is 1s. 8¾*d.* —will be considerably exceeded in the course of the next six months and will be—barring contingencies, of course—in all probability the average rate obtained instead of Sir D. Barbour's average of 1s. 4·55*d.*, or Sir J. Gorst's of 1s. 6·5*d.* on the general Home remittances account of the current financial year. As based on this anticipation of an improved *average* rate for the whole year, my estimate, I think as to the additional surplus of 209 lakhs likely to accrue by end of March next, over and above the 187 lakhs of Sir J. Gorst's present calculation, does not need to be corrected in the way "S." suggests. Some amount of uncertainty and liability to variation, I freely admit, must attach to any such forecasts—and more especially to forecasts of Indian surpluses, which are always exposed to the danger of being "swallowed up in the gulf" now of "scientific frontier" expeditions, now of precautionary works of scientific strategy; but a lay critic of Indian finance like myself who is rash enough to prophesy before the event, cannot escape the risk, and must be prepared to be told in respect of this matter, as Sir J. Gorst told the House of Commons Committee, "when dealing with so uncertain a thing as the exchange value of the rupee, he would be a very hardy and bold financier who would venture to feel quite sure that the advance of the rupee which had been maintained during the last few months would continue to be maintained during the rest of the year." But the question as to the precise amount of the probable surplus for the current year is immaterial to my main contention. Whether it eventually turns out to be three crores as "S." seems to think, or four as I expect, there is now no reasonable doubt that Sir J. Gorst's present estimate will be largely exceeded. The general financial situation is already much improved—much more, certainly, than Sir D. Barbour's calculations of March last ever led us to hope for,—and there is good ground for anticipating considerable further improvement. Rising exchange is one element, though, of course, a determining one, in the situation. Land-settlement revision operations are in progress in many districts of the Punjab and the Central Provinces, and the work of settlement in Upper Burma has also been well taken in hand. A considerable increase of land revenue may thus be reckoned on, as Sir J. Gorst hinted in his speech.

Under these circumstances, I contend that the "first duty" of Government, in the light of past history, past official assurances, and past Parliamentary pledges, should have been, on the "return of financial prosperity," not to "restore" a "Famine Insurance Fund," which as such has had, as Sir J. Gorst himself told us last year, no real existence, and which experience has shown to be more or less of a huge pretence, but to remit the eight annas of the salt duty as much by way of relief to the poorer classes as from considerations of sound finance about the necessity of an effective fiscal reserve, so forcibly urged in Lord Cross's despatch to the Government of India of October, 1888; and I further think that the *non-possumus* attitude, on this question, of the salt-duty reduction of Government under present conditions of improved and improving finance, requires much stronger justification than has yet been suggested,—Yours, &c.,

Poona, 6th Sept., 1890.

X.

A GHEE MERCHANT AND HIS EXPERT SERVANTS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged on remand four *Lohanas*, named Hurrey Dhurumsey, Dewjee Kanjee, Kanpoorie Jaypoorie, and Katao Javur, the first with theft of property, valued at Rs. 220; the second and third with theft of the same and dishonestly assisting each other in the disposal of it; and the fourth accused with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Hurridass Premjee, the complainant, was called, and described himself as a general merchant, carrying on an extensive trade in ghee. On the 19th of August he received a consignment of 707 cases of ghee by the s. s. Calder from Bussorah. This shipment was landed at the Prince's Dock and made over to the complainant, who had the goods stored in carts and despatched to his warehouses, in the Khan Bazaar. In the transit between the docks and the complainant's godowns the first two prisoners, it appears, induced one of the cartmen to deposit his load in a shed in the vicinity of the dock gates. The stratagem in contemplation was to break open some of the cases containing the tins of ghee and substitute for them, others filled with water. A Borah was then hired to solder up the tins filled with water, which were then placed in the cases in lieu of the sixteen extracted containing the ghee. The boxes were then carefully nailed down and sent on to the complainant's warehouses. Some days after a customer wishing to purchase a stock of ghee from the complainant probed one of the tins by way of testing its qualities, when to his astonishment the water flowed out. This led to the whole of the consignment being examined, when it was ascertained that the sixteen tins charged with water had been placed in the cases and sixteen others to the value of Rs. 220 extracted. The matter was forthwith reported to the police, and subsequent enquiries led to the arrest of the prisoners. Evidence as to the above facts was recorded, and the magistrate in reviewing it discharged the first accused, who was defended by Mr. DeSouza, as there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his conviction. Prisoners 2 and 4 were convicted and sentenced each to six months' hard labour, and the third delinquent was committed to jail with two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

THE third sittings of the District Methodist Episcopal Conference were resumed on Saturday forenoon, at the Bowen M. E. Church, Apollo Bunder. The Rev. J. E. Robinson, Presiding Elder, was elected to the chair. As on the previous sitting of the Conference the devotional exercises were followed, by the several pastors present, reading their reports on the progress and spread of evangelistic doctrines throughout the districts in which the missionaries laboured for the cause which they have espoused. The principal features of the morning's business before the Conference were on much the same lines as on the previous sittings, *viz.*, reading of reports, beneficial effects among the various races before whom evangelistic doctrines were expounded, daily programme of church-services in the many districts, and the like. On Friday evening an exhaustive paper on "Women's Work for Women" was read before the meeting, and its merits duly discussed. The Misses Ernsberger, M. D. Carroll, Abrams, and Thompson also contributed some very interesting papers on medical work, the zenana, and school topics of a very interesting nature which unravelled a promising harvest for missionary labour.

At the afternoon sitting the Rev. J. A. Richards, of the Bishop Taylor High School, Poona, presented a paper on "English Sunday-School Work." This gentleman, in the course of his treatise, referred to the general importance of Sunday-School work throughout India, which was considered to be the nursery of the M. E. Church, as an academy is to a college. He dwelt upon the wonderful interest displayed by the missionaries in the spread of Sunday school work throughout England and America, which he described in a very interesting manner.

Rev. F. E. N. Shaw, of Nagpur, spoke on the duties of the district teachers and superintendents of Sunday schools, the primary object of which lay in the conversion of the children that attended them. He explained several methods by which these relations had been brought about.

Rev. W. H. Stephens, of Kamptee, treated the subject of Sunday school work as missionary agencies and emphasised the fact that the training of children on home lines was one of the principal features of the church. He entered into a description of native Sunday school work and referred to regular organised schools and to what were known as open-air Sunday schools. He discussed the question as to how to secure the attendance of children and the various methods of conducting the work when the children had been collected. A general discussion followed the reading of papers on the above subjects, which brought the business before the Conference at Saturday's sittings to a successful close.

A FRENCH correspondent writes that the troops whose quarters the German Emperor inspected think His Majesty a "jolly good fellow." This term he translates—"*un bon diable.*"

THE LORD REAY MEMORIAL.

As previously announced a meeting of the subscribers to the Reay Memorial Fund was held in the Joshi Hall on Sunday, the 24th August, 1890. Sirdar Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh was voted to the chair. The secretary then read the following report of the committee:—

"The many excellent services which his Excellency Lord Reay had rendered to the general advancement of the people of this Presidency during his tenure as Governor of this Presidency induced a few of his admirers here to take steps to erect a permanent memorial of his Excellency in Poona, and it was resolved to consult the leading men in the different districts and with their co-operation and help to start a general movement and collect funds for the purpose. After such consultation a committee of some fifty gentlemen was formed and an appeal in the name of the committee was circulated. The response to this appeal was very encouraging and justified the committee in making a request to his Excellency to be pleased to allow the committee to erect a memorial and to suggest the form it should take. In consultation with his Excellency and the Museum Committee it is resolved that the Museum should be named after his Excellency, and that the proceeds of the memorial fund should be applied towards a building for the Museum. The Government of Bombay was requested to give a site for the proposed building, and a favourable reply having been received, his Excellency was requested to lay the corner-stone of the proposed building. This interesting ceremony was performed by his Excellency Lord Reay on the 1st of April last in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The occasion was considered to be the best suited for placing before the public the entire museum scheme as conceived by the Museum Committee, and it was embodied in the address read on the occasion, and which along with his Excellency's reply thereto is published herewith as appendix A. Plans of the proposed building, together with estimates, were submitted to Government for approval, together with the application for a grant-in-aid of the building. It is estimated that the buildings would cost about Rs. 35,000, and Government is requested to be kind enough to give us half of the sum. This application for a grant-in-aid is under the consideration of Government, and it is hoped that it will be favorably considered. The appeal for funds was circulated and individual gentlemen have responded to the appeal in a very encouraging manner. Out of the promised sum Rs. 4,289-14-0 have been recovered, and steps are being taken to secure further subscriptions and make recoveries. The committee must realize a sum of Rs. 18,000 so as to be able to make up their half of the estimated expenditure, and they suggest that their work would be much facilitated if a general appeal be made to the public. The efforts to collect subscriptions have as yet been confined to individuals, and if the base of operations is a little widened the committee are hopeful that their labors would be successful. The committee have learnt with satisfaction that similar attempts at connecting H. E. Lord Reay's name with permanent memorials are made in Ahmedabad, Surat, Dhulia, and Sind, and other quarters, but that there has been no attempt at unification; and if the proposal is acceptable to the members, it might as well form part of the Committee's work to make an appeal to the several local committees to help us with their funds. It might be pointed out to the different committees that the object of the memorial is to develop an institution, the benefits of which will not be limited to this locality; they would be widespread and far reaching, and as such should commend themselves to the sympathy and support from all."

On the motion of Rao Bahadoor Narayan Bhai Dandeker, seconded by Rao Bahadoor Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelker, the report was adopted. It was also resolved that the Bombay and other local committees organized at the different places, with the object of raising funds for the same purpose, should be requested to help the Poona Committee with their funds so as to facilitate the completion of the Reay Museum Project. It was resolved that the provisional committee be constituted the permanent committee with Sirdar Deshmukh as the President, and Messrs. D. J. Gokhale and M. B. Namjosi as the secretaries. Mr. Gokhale was appointed the treasurer in addition to his duties of the secretary. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE *Pioneer*, referring to a recent article on this subject in the *Bombay Gazette*, says:—An interesting letter appears in one of the Bombay papers regarding recruitment for the local Native Army, and as it contests some of the conclusions which we drew some time ago on the same subject, some reference to it will not be inappropriate. The writer is plainly a military officer of experience, and he starts with the admission that the difficulty of obtaining "good recruits" for the Bombay army is increasing year by year: so much so indeed that the proposition unfortunately requires no demonstration. "As things stand at present," we are told "the supply is by no means equal to the demand occasioned by even the ordinary waste of peace time; from every side we hear the same complaints of recruiting parties being out for months, and sending in recruits in numbers quite out of proportion to the requirements of their regiments." But having made this admission the writer proceeds to condemn as hasty generalisations our contention that the falling off in the supply of recruits is due to the dying out of the martial spirit, and the preference for peaceful and well-paid employment on the part of men whose forefathers followed the profession of arms. It is argued that if this theory is pushed to its logical conclusion, then the Sikhs, Punjabis and Gurkhas must in time also lose their soldierly qualities, as civilisation advances and prosperity increases. Exactly so: and already there are signs, among the Sikhs particularly, that they are feeling those softening influences which must inevitably lower their old martial spirit. Writing on this very subject some weeks ago we observed:—"Of late years it has become evident to those who have interested themselves in the fortunes of the Sikh race as a whole, that the old warlike spirit is dying out, that the taking of the *pahol* or oath of initiation—the 'baptism of the sword,' as it has been termed—is no longer rigidly observed, and that the Sikhs of to-day are gradually losing those characteristic qualities which gave to their forefathers dominion over a wide stretch of country." There is no good in concealing a fact which is patent to all who have to deal with Sikh soldiers. Among the Punjabi Mussulmans a similar deterioration is taking place. The Gurkhas alone are as good as they were thirty years ago, but this is because they are recruited from among a hill race whom civilisation has scarcely touched. The Pathan equally is as warlike as his ancestors, though now he owns a breech-loader in place of the old-fashioned jhezail.

If, then, this process of deterioration is actually taking place among the Sikhs and Punjabi, so lately come under the control of the British Government, which insists upon internal peace in place of the civil wars of bygone days, how much more so must its operation be felt among the Maharattas who were subjugated early in the century? The Bombay writer is not inclined to admit the degeneracy of the Mahratta of to-day as a fact, or to regard the present dearth of recruits as a proof of the decay of the martial spirit among the castes from which the army of the Western Presidency has been recruited in the past. He prefers the theory that the three years' system is the main cause of the mischief. The Mahratta sepoy, according to his view, gets heartily sick of soldiering after three years in the ranks: he is discontented with his stoppage of pay, or with any refusal of leave, or with the curtailment of the old privilege of having his relations to live with him in the lines; and he cuts his name and returns to his village. There, it is said, he tells stories of his experience in the army which effectually prevent other young men from enlisting, and the recruiting parties find they are coolly received when they appear on the scene. This may be perfectly true, but the answer to this is that a sepoy with the true soldiering instinct is not one who gets disgusted with his profession at the outset. No doubt the duties are heavier than in the old days, but it can scarcely be said that the discipline is so rigid and brutal as it was. One has but to read through old records to see what the punishments of 40 or 50 years ago were to realise this. We are, therefore, still compelled to hold that the true causes of the falling off in recruits are those which have been hastily commended as "hasty generalisations:" and that the only solution of the recruiting difficulty is to be found by drawing upon the hardy races on the North-West Frontier who have not yet deteriorated.

REFERRING to the recent dismissal of a High Court jury by the Chief Justice of Madras, the *Ceylon Observer* remarks:—"Judges in Ceylon have no such powers. The Attorney-General, however, has the power of withdrawing a case from the jury at any time before verdict. The Judges have the power of requiring the jury to retire for further consideration if they are not unanimous in the verdict. In murder cases the verdict must be by a majority of six to three. If the verdict is by a bare majority, the jury are discharged and a fresh jury empanelled."

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final match in connection with the Polo Tournament was played on Friday evening between the Veterinary Class and the 18th Hussars. The sides were as follows:—Veterinary Class—Lieut. Stockdale, Lieut. Colin Campbell, Lieut. Kenna, and Capt. Kuper (back) vs. 18th Hussars.—Lieut. Birch, Capt. Marling, Capt. Laming, and Capt. Daly (back).

Play throughout was fast, the ground being in splendid order. Intense excitement prevailed among the spectators, who numbered about two thousands. H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and General Solly-Flood were present. The contest was keen, the sides being evenly matched. Both the teams found many backers. The Veterinary Team won the toss and elected to play down hill, but in spite of this advantage the Hussars pressed forward, and within a minute and a half Marling hit a goal. The sides being changed, the Hussars carried all before them, and put another goal to their credit, this being a hit by Daly, who played a very sure game. At the next change Campbell rushed the ball down hill up to the Hussar's flags where there was a general scrimmage, the ball being eventually kicked against the flag-post by one of the ponies, and it passed through. The Veterinary Class very nearly succeeded in making another goal before the period expired, but Daly was too steady a back. In the second period play was very exciting, but after a hard struggle Daly hit another goal with a long drive. The Veterinarians had hard luck several times. Kenna twice drove the ball in splendid direction, but each time Campbell's pony came in the way, and stopped the progress of the ball. In the third quarter Stockdale carried the ball up to the Hussar's flags, where in a scrimmage one of the ponies again kicked the ball through. In the final quarter the Hussars' flags were hotly assailed and, in spite of the stout defence, Campbell drove the ball through just forty seconds before the call of time. This brought the score to tree goals all, and necessitated the goals being widened for an extra period. After twelve minutes' more play Daly succeeded in hitting another goal, and thus the Hussars won the match and the Challenge Cup by four goals to three.

Lord Harris presented the cups to the winners, and congratulated the Hussars on their success. His Excellency observed that the play throughout the afternoon was specially brilliant and fast, and said that the Hussars deserved to be congratulated on their having successfully gone through a very severe tournament. Lord Harris regretted that in the course of the tournament a serious accident should have happened, which affected the fortunes of the gallant Fusiliers, who had the sincere sympathy of everybody. Cheers were given for the winning team and for the Veterinary Class.

The tournament having concluded, usual Polo dinner was given at the Gymkhana, and proved a great success, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presiding. About seventy sat down to dinner. The challenge cup was filled with champagne, and the health of the winners was drunk with musical honours.

THE PROMOTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

A RECENT Army Order gives in full the details of the professional examinations which junior non-commissioned officers have now to pass before they can be promoted to the permanent ranks of corporal and sergeant. If, however, the commanding officer considers that the interests of the service would be distinctly advanced by the promotion of a non-commissioned officer, who has not passed this examination, the promotion may be made subject to the passing of the examination within three months. All soldiers have, therefore, to pass two examinations before they can become full sergeants, one to become qualified for the rank of corporal, and another before promotion to sergeant. Regimental boards will be assembled quarterly, or as often as may be necessary, for these examinations, composed, in the cavalry and infantry, of the second-in-command, the adjutant and an officer commanding a troop or Company. In the artillery three officers of the battery compose the board, the major or captain being president.

The candidates are examined by *viva voce* questions, six being put to acting bombardiers and lance-corporals and ten to coporals in each of the following subjects, ten marks being awarded to each question:—Discipline and duties in barracks, guards and pickets, camp and the line of march. Non-commissioned officers are also further examined in drills, manœuvres and musketry, the board seeing the candidates on parade and practically testing their knowledge by placing them in command of squads in addition to examining them by *viva voce* questions. One hundred marks will be given for each of these subjects. In allotting these marks the board take into consideration the candidate's capacity for giving instruction and his word of command. An aggregate of half the total marks will be required for qualification. Artillery non-commissioned officers are in addition to be examined under the above conditions in gunnery and equipment, but those who hold "long course" certificates will not be required to pass in gunnery, provided that their certificates are dated within three years of the examination.

In order to assist non-commissioned officers in passing their professional examinations officers commanding troops, batteries, and companies are to assemble their candidates once a week during the month preceding the date of examination (which should be published in Regimental Orders) and explain to them the subjects in which they will be examined. In each succeeding week they are to catechise them on the subjects explained to them the previous week or weeks, thus refreshing the candidates' minds on all the subjects up to the date of examination. The candidates are also to be encouraged to discuss the subjects and questions with one another on their own account during the week.

The subject is a large one, all non-commissioned officers being examined in the details of discipline, conduct towards their comrades, the various duties in barracks of an orderly corporal and orderly sergeant, all orders with reference to guards and pickets, the various duties in camp and on the line of march, with particular regard to the loading and care of transport animals. Cavalry and artillery candidates are also specially examined with regard to stable management details of sadlery and harness, transport of artillery by rail and sea and other matters. Candidates of all branches are examined in squad and company drill, firing and bayonet exercises, with the addition, for mounted branches, of sword exercise, and for the artillery of mule drill, driving, equitation and battery drill. The command of sections under various conditions, outpost duty in all its phases, advanced and rear guards are dealt with by infantry candidates, those belonging to the cavalry being examined in vedettes, patrols, Cossack posts and advanced and rear guards. For cavalry and infantry non-commissioned officers special attention is paid to musketry and the duties in connection therewith, whilst the horse, field and mountain artillery are examined in gunnery in all its details. Candidates belonging to garrison and siege artillery have their own particular branch of gunnery to deal with: all artillery non-commissioned officers are examined with regard to the equipment of the particular branch they are serving in, special attention being paid to mountain artillery and horse and field artillery.

A list of the text-books from which questions should be asked, and the particular paragraphs in them which are referred to, is also given in the Army Order. The text-books comprise for infantry the Queen's Regulations, the regimental and garrison standing orders, regulations for encampments, manual for field service infantry, regimental transport, infantry, infantry drill and the musketry regulations, with the addition for cavalry of the cavalry movements. For artillery non-commissioned officers the following books are taken as text books:—The Queen's Regulations, R. A., standing orders, field artillery drill, garrison standing orders, regulations for encampments, manual for field service, royal artillery, manual mountain artillery, gun handbooks, manuals of garrison and of siege artillery, handbook of the range finder and the siege artillery drill. On the whole, the list is rather a formidable one, but, although the subjects are numerous, we are of opinion that young corporals will not find the examination so difficult as it looks.

THOSE corporate Robinson Crusoes, the Pitcairn Islanders, have again been heard of—this time through the captain of a vessel which recently touched at Limerick. He found them just as pious and just as obliging as ever, and just as much in want of groceries and good books. The captain, it is gratifying to learn, was able to supply the last named special need. "Religious books," he says, "were eagerly sought after, of which I left a good supply, including five volumes of *Truth*." Now that that much respected publication has in a measure been elevated to a place in the canon, it is to be hoped that, for the convenience of these simple folk, the precious text will be arranged by chapter and verse, and that they will find it a valuable addition to their book of divinity.

THE Naples Municipality has fixed the price of the monument to Garibaldi to be erected in the city at 10,000*l.* The committee appointed to carry out the scheme consists of the celebrated artists Domenico Morelli, Giovanni Bovio and Commendatore Saunia.

THE RECENT BOLAN FLOODS.

THE full details of the recent floods in the Bolan are as follows:—This year's floods have been the heaviest yet recorded, the damage done being most severe in Upper Bolan between Hirok and Dozan. Very serious damage has been done to two places, only between miles 47 and 58 from Rindli to Mach, at mile 45, at Dozan at mile 54, and about three-quarters of a mile above the Pir Panjal Bridge. The Military road in the vicinity of Dozan, with the exception of a small portion of rocky ground, has been entirely obliterated. To reconstruct this it will be necessary to carry the road up the cliffs to a height of about 30 to 50 feet above the level of the bottom of the stream, and this will cost, roughly, Rs. 40,000.

Between Mach and Hirok the road was washed away by last year's floods, and when repaired retaining walls were put up at a cost of nearly Rs. 14,000. In one place a spur was built out in the stream to turn it towards the opposite bank. The velocity of the water was so great this year that the retaining walls and spur were carried away and the road exposed for 650 feet and 1,250 feet, with an interval between. The building of a new road will probably cost Rs. 30,000. A few culverts and causeways have been slightly injured, but all the military bridges have stood well. The road in other places is fearfully cut up.

The Executive Engineer in charge has been requested to make out an estimate for two proposed diversions above Mach and Dozan, and Rs. 10,000 have already been allotted to him to go on with the present special repairs.

The damage done to the railway line and bridges is considerable: boulders brought down by the floods destroyed the masonry of almost every pier and cut-water, and new ones will have to be built. The temporary line between Mach and Hirok is completely wrecked. The floods passed over ground hitherto considered safe. Thirty-five natives who had sought shelter in a mosque on high ground were found drowned and the mosque carried away completely. Of the railway bridges four were swept away and three others badly injured. A boulder weighing about 70 or 80 tons fell on a bridge damaging it fearfully: this boulder still lies at the site of the battered bridge. All protection works have been seriously damaged, and about seven miles of permanent way washed away. The harm done in Lower Bolan is not very great.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT H. D. HARVEST, Leinster Regiment, has resigned his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 1st battalion of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT F. D. GRANT, 6th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Wing Officer and Quarter-master of the regiment.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain G. A. Keef, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs. Captain E. Mantagu, Suffolk Regiment, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs. Captain R. D. Vizard, Manchester Regiment, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant C. L. Bates, 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for 12 months, on medical certificate. Captain L. J. Shadwell, Suffolk Regiment, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs. Brigade-Surgeon R. Harvey, Administrative Medical Officer, Peshawar, 60 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant E. R. R. Swiney, 9th Bengal Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Lieutenant H. J Roche, 6th Bengal Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Lieutenant F. Shakespear, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the language. Lieutenant G. Watling, 39th Bengal Infantry, to Mussoorie, for 90 days, on medical certificate. Lieutenant J. Stapylton, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Calcutta, for three months, to study the language. Captain F. A. C. Claughton, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to England, for four months, on private affairs. Surgeon-Major J. E. C. Ferris, 1st Bengal Cavalry, out of India, for one year, on medical certificate.

IT having been brought to the notice of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief that small parties of soldiers when travelling by rail frequently suffer considerable hardship owing to their inability to obtain suitable refreshment *en route*, a scheme has now been introduced which most of the railway authorities and refreshment contractors have already signified their willingness to adopt. It is is as follows:—When a soldier or small party of soldiers are ordered to travel by rail, the officer who issues the railway warrant will also attach coupons thereto, at the rate of two coupons for each day the man travels. They will be of the value of six annas each, and upon presentation at any refreshment-room will entitle the man to a plate of meat, a pound of bread, and a pint of tea or coffee. The railway authorities will take over the coupons and deal with them in audit as cash vouchers. This arrangement will prevent soldiers being starved while travelling, or from having to purchase trashy food from the native vendors at stations.

THE COST OF ROYAL WAXWORKS.

IT costs about five hundred a year to dress the group of Royal ladies at Madame Tussaud's, says Miss Mantalini. They all had new Court dresses the other day. Some of the gowns are quite magnificent. The tunic of the Princess Beatrice's gown alone was twelve guineas. Her pale blue dress is, I think, the prettiest of the lot. The front is embroidered in gold, and the train is brocaded in a feather pattern. The Princess of Wales has, of course, the costliest gown. The front of her dress is of white satin, delicately embroidered in gold and other soft colours. Her train and bodice are of buttercup-yellow and white brocade. The Princess has a very pretty bouquet of wild flowers. Bunches of these trim one side of her train. The Duchess of Fife, looking rather miserable, stands near her mother. She has quite a simple dress, in mauve and white. Some of the ladies have quantities of valuable lace about their dresses. The Duchess of Edinburgh, for example, whose massive figure clad in ruby velvet and pink brocade, has a river of lace down one side of her train. The dresses have been chosen to help each other. Though there are not two dresses of the same colour, the contrasts never clash. None of the Royal women have small waists; the Princess of Wale's is the slimmest. The Empress of Austria is the tallest woman in the group. She is attired in cardinal and white. The only ugly dress in the show is that worn by the Empress of Russia. It is of chartreuse-green brocade, and the front is embroidered in metal shades. The Duchess of Connaught's dress is too old for her. It would have suited a dowager better. The dress is in slate colour and old rose, trimmed with lace and flowers. These ladies want a tremendous lot of attention, so one of the women attendants told me. They are not washed oftener than once a month it's true, but their trains are taken off and adjusted afresh every morning.

A LITERARY MARRIAGE.

"CALIBAN," in the *Figaro*, writes an amusing morality about literary marriage. He tells of a French author who was lost by "sympathy," which in this case was pretty much the same thing as vanity. He married a charming widow who was *fanatique de ses ouvrages*, and knew them all by heart. He had written so much—novels, plays, criticism, essays, history, poetry, journalism—that, like Charles Nodier, he did not always recognize his own work. Never was there a more ideal intellectual union: that is to say, adds "Caliban" maliciously, they were both insupportable. Little by little the husband's friends fell off—Madame was always too full of quotations from the complete works of Monsieur. Presently the too-happily married man began to find life a burden. He could not advance an opinion, risk an idea, or write a line without his terrible Egeria accusing him of inconsistency, or of contradicting an idea in one of the works upon the faith of which she had married him.

Matters at last became so desperate that the husband forbade the house to Madame's "tame cat"—a perfectly innocent young poet, who had never published anything, and was consequently always right Madame revolted and said she should go home to her mother. He forbade her to leave the house, and placed his back against the door; but she pointed to the passage in Volume 9 of the complete works, where he had condemned the infamous conduct of a hero in similar circumstances. He fell, inert, into a chair, and when Madame had gone he wept. But Volume 12 contained some fine satire upon men who weep. Madame returned with an announcement that she intended to take the unpublished young poet under her protection. The infuriated husband threatened to strike her; but she held up before him Volume 16, opening with the sentence, "The man who strikes a woman is always a villan." And then she fled. Now Monsieur is willing to divorce Madame; but he has written a play against divorce!

THE Government of India has decided that the specially drilled troops of Native states which been placed at its disposal for the purposes of imperial defence, shall be designated in all official correspondence as "Imperial service corps" or "Imperial service troops," as the case may be.

THE AUSTRALIAN MARITIME LABOR DIFFICULTY.

THE aspect of the difficulty in the Melbourne shipping trade has changed very little, says the local *Age* of the 12th ult., and the outlook at present is of the most serious character. Both the owners and the officers are very reticent respecting the arrangements they are making to prepare for a struggle, but they both maintain a firm attitude, and declare their intention of adhering to their position whatever consequences may ensue. The Melbourne branch of the Steamship Owners' Association held a meeting yesterday morning to consider various matters in connection with the demands of the unions. A large number of questions came before the meeting, but the topic of the greatest public interest—namely the ultimatum of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association—was deferred until to-day. The Secretary reported that he had received the document, and it was read before the members, but in view of the fact that the representatives of two or three companies were not present no resolution was submitted. Mr. T. Fisher, the managing director of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company is expected to arrive in Melbourne this morning in time to attend the meeting. The whole crisis hangs upon the meeting about to be held, and the result will be awaited with the greatest anxiety. Several gentlemen connected with shipping matters expressed the opinion yesterday that it was not too late for negotiations to be re-opened between the parties, and little indications were referred to as showing that the owners had not finally made up their minds.

The Mercantile Marine Officers' Association held a meeting at the Trades Hall on the 11th to discuss the situation. Mr. W. A. Trenwith, M.L.A., was present, and there was a large attendance. The meeting was held in private. A considerable portion of the time was spent in discussing the arrangements for the struggle in case the proposals were refused by the owners. It was stated that the men would not actually strike on the 15th, but that on that date they would give 24 hours' notice to their employers of their intention to leave work. If they were about to start on a voyage they would complete the trip until they arrived at one of the ports where the regulations enabled them to leave the vessel. According to these regulations the officers may leave the steamer either at the port where they were engaged, or in Melbourne or Sydney. The secretary informed the meeting that he had been informed by the agents of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company that they would be unable to consult their directors and receive a reply before the 15th inst. It was, therefore, decided to telegraph the ultimatum in full to Hobart, in order that the directors might have the information at once. The secretary stated that he had received a letter from the secretary of the Steamship Owners' Association acknowledging the receipt on the ultimatum.

In anticipation of a strike in the shipping trade writes our Ballarat correspondent, the local importers to-day raised the price of coal 5s. per ton. The Ballarat Gas Company will not be affected by any strike that may take place, as their contractors are under agreement to have 1,200 tons of coal (seven weeks' supply) stacked in the yard before a deviation from the terms of agreement can be made. Last week a representative from an Adelaide shipping company was in Ballarat endeavouring to negotiate for freights, but it is stated that he found the offers of support unprofitable.

A monster meeting of mercantile marine officers was held at Sydney on the 11th ult., at which the following resolutions were carried:—

That in organising another association composed of non-workers, that is, men not actually going to sea, and in trying to induce officers to join this new body, this meeting considers the steamship owners are endeavouring to break faith with this association, and while regretting that this is the fact, pledges itself to support the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association to the best of its ability. That this association views with regret the action assumed by the Steamship Owners' Association in forcing a fight upon us, as the intention of this association since its formation was not to work in antagonism to our employers. At the same time we are determined not to forego our freedom of action for any concessions we may have granted us. Messrs. Howard Smith and Son and one or two smaller firms have already conceded to the demands of the association.

THE DAY OF REST.

IN the House of Lords on August 8th the Earl of Harrowby rose to move for a return of the official report published by the Ministry of Commerce of France of the proceedings ("Proces Virbaux Resumes") of the international congress held at Paris in September, 1889, in connexion with the International Exhibition, under the Presidency of M. Leon Say, on the subject of the social and sanitary effects of the seventh day of rest; giving the names and countries of the delegates; the return to be in French and English. He observed that during the International Exhibition in France the Ministry of Commerce of the French Government had assembled a very remarkable congress in connexion with the question of a seventh day of rest for the whole population, the point of view from which they had looked at it being entirely the social and sanitary one; it was not considered as a question of religious observance. It was an interesting thing that the French Government should have assembled a congress of this kind last year, as it was impossible not to remember that about 100 years before a Republican Government had banished the question of Sunday from the calendar, and established a tenth day of rest instead of a seventh. The congress which had assembled at Paris was composed of all kinds of persons, from all parts of Europe, principally men of business, occupied in all the transactions of ordinary life, and it was presided over by M. Leon Say. President Harrison was the honorary president, and had written a letter expressing a strong interest in the movement. This congress represented a deep impression among the working classes that they were suffering under the intense pressure of work without rest. The first question considered had been the general one of the utility of a seventh day of rest from the sanitary and social point of view. Then there had been a full description of various societies in connexion with the working classes, which were trying to secure a day of rest for all workers, and then the congress had considered in sections how the question affected different trades, such as the building trade; railway, steamer, and omnibus traffic; the post-office and telegraphists, public offices, law courts, factories, workshops, and so on. In the four days, during which eight meetings were held, 48 resolutions were passed. The difficult question was considered whether the law should interfere to secure this rest, and was argued on both sides, together with the necessary exceptions which would have to be made, and he thought that the impression made upon any impartial mind would be that those who had discussed the question were thoroughly well up in it. The two points that had particularly struck him were—first, that there was a strong claim on the part of working men for rest and more opportunities of family life; and, secondly, the feeling that it was of great importance that working people in Europe should not receive their pay upon Saturday or Sunday. Before separating, the congress had decided to have a permanent committee to watch this matter in Paris. The movement had spread in Europe. In Germany there was a Bill on the table of the Legislature which followed the lines of the judgment expressed by the working classes. Seventy-five per cent. of the Berlin workmen were in favour of total prohibition of Sunday labour, and in consequence of that the German Government was following up the movement by forbidding such work in mines, collieries, and factories. The movement was also spreading in Austria, Denmark, and Holland. In Russia and Switzerland also the movement was still further spreading. It was a movement that could not be overlooked, because it meant a great uprising of the working classes in Europe to demand the Sunday's rest after a long experience of the grinding system that had prevailed. The Berlin Labour Conference recognized the movement, and the Churches of Europe had largely supported it. The great Roman Catholic Church had taken up a strong position on the matter, believing that the practice of ignoring the Sunday day of rest had been the cause of much bitterness between class and class. At the Pan-Anglican Synod two years ago likewise the Bishops of the American, Colonial, and English Churches admitted the great importance of the subject, and made a strong appeal to the employers of labour to do all they could to check the growing practice of Sunday labour. The Press of this country strongly supported the action of the Bishops, and there could be little doubt that the noble example of England had done much to encourage the workmen of Europe to assert their rights to this day of rest. He asked for this return with the hope especially that it would fall into the hands of the great trade associations of Great Britain, in order that they might secure the blessing for those who did not enjoy it in this country, and help their brethren on the Continent in their struggle to obtain it. He held that the Sunday day of rest was essential to the welfare of the human race, no less from a social and sanitary than a religious point of view, and that its general observance would do much to encourage family life, to promote the comfort and happiness of the working classes, and to create a good feeling between rich and poor, employer and employed, in every civilised country. (Cheers.)

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Sims-Edison torpedo is of the shape of a cigar and is loaded at the point with dynamite. In the after part there is an electric motor which actuates a propeller at the extreme end, and there is also a rudder and steering apparatus. Between the motor and the dynamite is mounted a reel of conducting wire or cable which runs out as the torpedo advances through the water. This cable is connected with the dynamo at the shore station, and conveys the electricity which propels the torpedo by means of the electric motor. Above the torpedo and running parallel to it is a float resembling the outrigger of a boat or canoe. It cuts the surface of the water as the torpedo shoots ahead, and a flag or indicator projecting upwards reveals its course. The connecting struts between the point of the torpedo and the float have a raking or backward slope so that the missile can pass under a surface obstacle.

The torpedo was recently tried at Willets Point, Long Island Sound, U.S., in the presence of a large gathering of naval and military authorities. When going at full speed the float was nearly hidden by the wave thrown off from the advancing bow. The missile was steered from the shore, and after pursuing a curving course of about a mile, it returned nearly to the starting point. The time occupied was about three minutes.

The model in question was built in four sections, each weighing about 500lb. The motor working at full speed absorbed over 30 horse-power of electric energy. The charge of dynamite to be used is from 250lb. to 500lb., and can be exploded electrically by reversing the current. The operator on shore knows when the torpedo has struck the hull of the ship to be blown up by his electric testing apparatus; and the distance to which the torpedo can be sent is only limited by the cable carried. In the larger torpedoes it will be two miles.

When the torpedo is to be despatched from a man-of-war, it is intended to run it alongside the vessel as she pursues her way. When the enemy is approached within striking distance the vessel will stop or slacken speed while the torpedo continues to go ahead at full speed.

Unfreezable dynamite is the invention of Herr Edward Liebert, of Berlin; its chief feature consists in adding to the dynamite or nitro-glycerine a small quantity of a certain chemical ingredient which does not freeze until a temperature of 35deg. below zero is reached. This ingredient is itself an explosive, and does not impair the force of the dynamite. Sir Henry Roscoe, the well-known chemist, has reported very favourably on the new product.

A pretty experiment with a phonograph has recently been made by Mr. George M. Hopkins. He forms a soap film across the mouth of a "thistle" tube—that is to say, a tube with an open-mouthed bulb on its end in shape like the head of a thistle, or, more correctly, the bulb of a poppy seed. The sounds from a phonograph are conveyed into the tube and set the soap film in vibration. A beam of light from the sun or a magic lantern is reflected from the film, and, after passing through a lens of six or eight inches focal length, is received upon a white screen. The vibrations of the film under the phonographic sounds produce the most gorgeous and ever-varying effects of colour on the screen.

During the last five years the Government of Bengal has carried out an interesting inquiry into the manners and customs and the ethnological characters of the principal tribes and castes of India. A recent paper by Mr. H. H. Risley, read before the Anthropological Institute, gives many of the results obtained. Actual measurement of the head, features, and stature has disclosed the existence of two extreme types of natives, to which the names of Aryan and Dravidian have been applied. The Aryan type is represented by the Brahmans, the Rajputs, and the Sikhs. It is a tall, fair type, having a finely cut nose and features on the whole superior to those of the average European. The Dravidian type is seen in the Kol tribes, who recently revolted against the oppression of their Hindu landlords. It is a short, very black type, with a broad flat nose approaching to that of the negro.

The proportions of the nose are regarded by some of the most eminent anthropologists as one of the best marks of race, and the Indian observations confirm this view. In Bengal, race and caste are so closely connected that the social standing of a caste is in inverse ratio to the average width of the nose. The lower the caste the broader and more negroid the nose; in the highest castes the nose becomes of the European shape.

The "Aryan" type, so-called from a supposition that it introduced the Aryan language into India, is longheaded or dolicho-cephalic. It is very common in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and probably came originally from the north and north-west, whether, with Penka, we regard Scandinavia as the primitive seat of the Aryan people, or fix it astride the "beechline" in Russia with Canon Isaac Taylor.

The inquiry has also brought to light the existence of totems in Bengal, such as are found among the North-American Indians. Large tribes, like the Kols, are subdivided into groups or clans each, called after an animal, plant, or tree. The rule is that a member of a particular clan, such as the snakes, the tortoises, or mangotrees, must not marry a woman of that group. The customs of infant marriage and prevention of second marriage on the part of a widow are upon the increase.

The vapour of bromine is a powerful disinfectant, but the liquid is a volatile poison and its use has been restricted hitherto. It is now applied as a germicide in the form of candles and night-lights. The bromine is first converted into dibromo-napthalene, an almost odourless substance, which is then dissolved in the wax or fat before it is poured into the moulds. When burned the taper gives off free bromine vapour. The quantity of bromine in the wax or fat is adapted to the purpose to be served. Hygienic iodine tapers are also manufactured, and promise to be useful in chest or throat affections, as they diffuse the vapour of iodine through the air of a room.

Spun glass has been applied to the insulation of copper wires for electric purposes by Mr. T. Reed, an American. The wire is first wound with cotton or woollen yarn twisted slack and then onlaid with longitudinal strands of spun glass. Above that another strand of silk and spun glass is laid on in a close spiral, and on all a braid of cotton, hemp, flax or silk. The whole covering is then saturated with paraffin or varnish to exclude the damp.

According to Professor S. P. Langley, of New York, the spectrum of fire-fly light shows very narrow limits of refrangibility, and ranges from F to C, culminating in the green. As measured by the volometer, the heat which the light emits is only one per cent. of that from an equal amount of candle-light. It appears that the light is produced by a chemical action, as it was increased by putting the fly in oxygen, and diminished in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

An interesting paper on the analysis of soils by means of plants was recently communicated to the Académie des Sciences, Paris, by Professor George Ville. He shows, for example, that by sowing wheat in a certain soil, the proportion of phosphate of lime in the soil can be determined with precision from the nature of the harvest. If the phosphate is absent the wheat will perish before it flowers. If one centigramme of the salt be placed in a pot of earth the wheat will languish; if two centigrammes, it will flourish. Plants which contain phosphates in their seeds, for instance, the common pea, behave in a different way. The seedling will thrive on the phosphate in the seed and itself bear peas, although there is no phosphate in the soil. But if the peas thus grown are again sown in soil without phosphate the plant will die away, as in the case of wheat of the first generation.

M. Ville has also made some interesting observations on the varying power of beer yeast to transform sugar into alcohol according to the composition of the liquid sugar. From these it follows that if minerals and phosphates are entirely suppressed the fermentation manifests itself by effects which are hardly sensible.

Mr. J. C. Goulding of Cardiff has introduced a stand for support for telephonic apparatus which enables the latter to the conveniently used by persons of different stature. The transmitter and receiver, with the battery and call-bell, are hung on a frame consisting of two uprights, much in the same way as the sash of a Dutch window, that is to say, by means of cords, pulleys, and counterweights. The apparatus can thus be raised or lowered at will to the height requisite for comfortable hearing and speaking.

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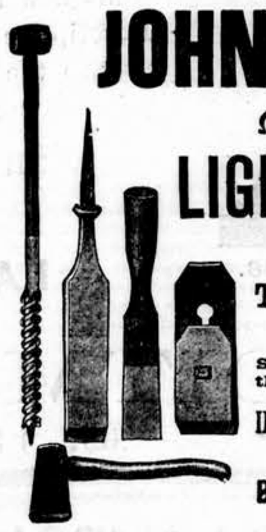

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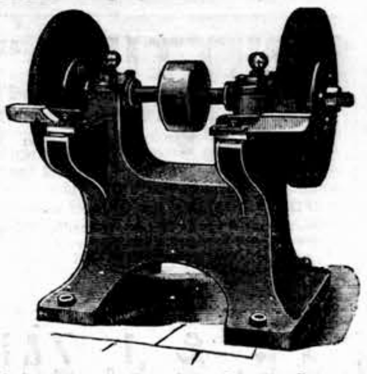

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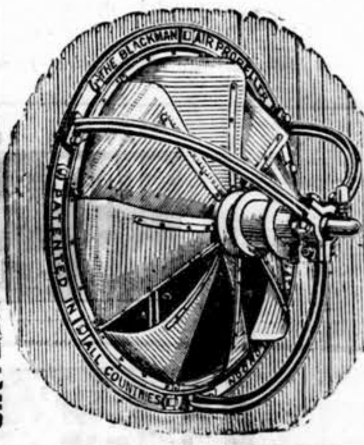

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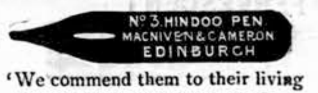

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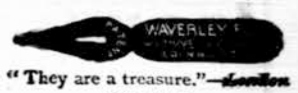

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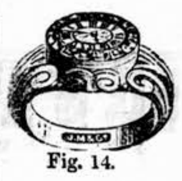
Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

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	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ...	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ...	850
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French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

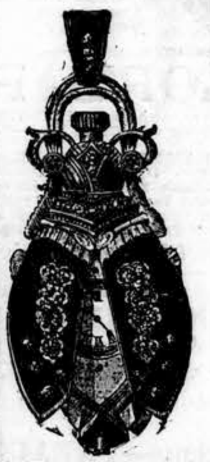
Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds ..	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ...	1,050

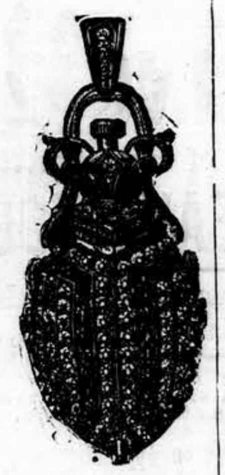
Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter ..	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ...	1,100

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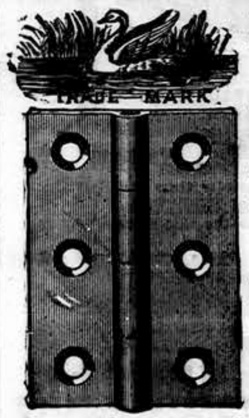

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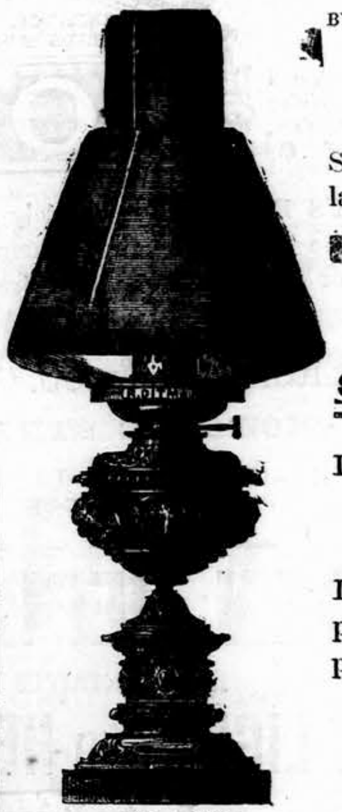
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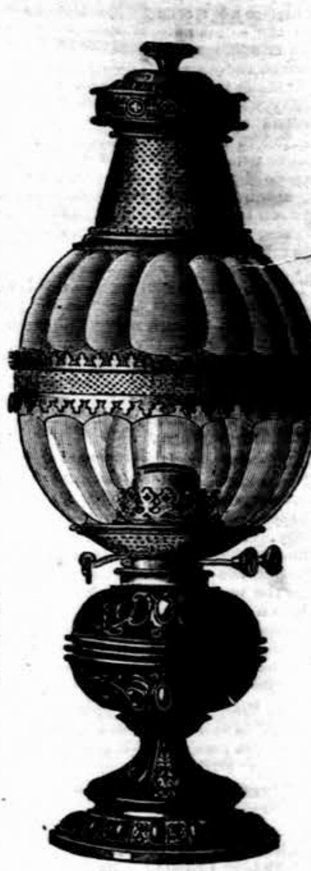
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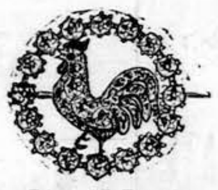
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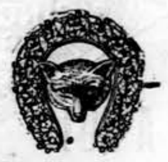
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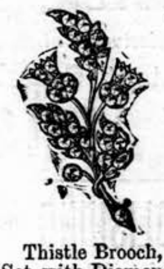
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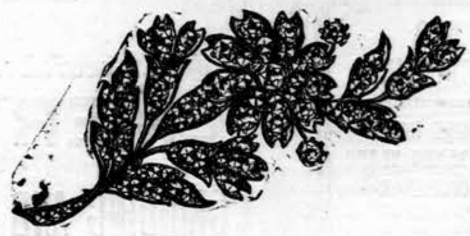
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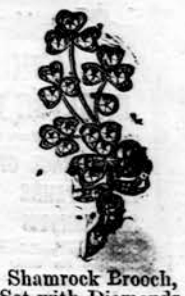
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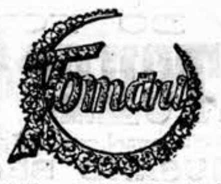

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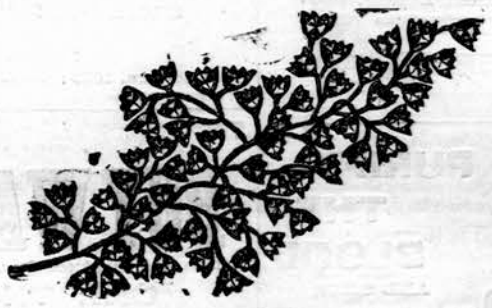
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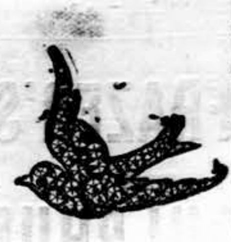
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